INSURANCE.
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.
But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 133---- BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 6 1929

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MR. MACDONALD HAS AUDIENCE WITH KING

AGREES TO FORM GOVERNMENT

List of Cabinet Members Incomplete

MR. THOMAS IN RUNNING FOR INDIA OFFICE

London June 5.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has accepted the Premiership.---Reuter.

LONDON, June 5.
Mr. MacDonald left for Windsor from his home at Hampstead at 10 o'clock this morning.

LONDON, June 5.
The King was able to sit in a chair when he received Mr. MacDonald at the Windsor Castle and perused the list of nominees to the new Government which Mr. MacDonald submitted.

The audience lasted 15 minutes, after which Mr. MacDonald spent and hour with Lord Stamfordham.—Reuter.

"MAC'S" CABINET

—:o:—

FULL LIST TO BE OUT ON SATURDAY

LONDON, June 5.
Mr. MacDonald later arrived at a meeting of Labour Executive and announced his appointment to the Premiership. The list be submitted to the King this morning is incomplete and a full list of members of the Cabinet will probably be published on Saturday when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald again sees His Majesty.—Reuter.

MR. THOMAS IN THE RUNNING FOR S OF S FOR INDIA

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.
The political correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" is responsible for the statement that Mr. J. H. Thomas or Prof. Leessmith is very likely to be appointed Labour Secretary of State for India.—Free Press Beam Service.

NEW LABOUR GOVTS. IMMEDIATE PLANS

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.
The new Government has decided on its immediate plans.

Parliament will meet on June 25 when the Speaker Fitzroy will be re-elected and members sworn in. Following week, Parliament will be formally opened with the King's Speech, embodying the Government's programme, but in view of the necessity to afford time for drafting new measures, important legislation will not be presented before the adjournment for summer holidays in mid-July.

The House will again meet early in autumn. Many new proposals can and will be effected administratively instead of legislatively.

FOREIGN POLICY TO BE PURELY ADMINISTRATIVE.

Thus Foreign policy will be purely administrative in such affairs as speedy completion of disarmament treaty, convocation of a general disarmament conference and re-establishment of diplomatic relations with Russia.

Similarly Government intend to devote attention to housing, education, reconditioning of railways, and extended use of trade facilities act and overseas credit scheme.

ECONOMIC WELFARE WORK.

Mr. Macdonald's scheme for "economic general staff" modelled on lines of the Committee of Imperial Defence will be created at the earliest moment. This Committee, over which the Premier will preside, will include prominent members of the Cabinet and will co-ordinate work of the departments concerned with industrial and economic affairs.

Among the first legislative task will be the removal of hard-

(Continued on page 12.)

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

—:o:—

Leaves For Germany

SAILS FOR BOMBAY ON JULY 22

LONDON, June 5.
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaves for Germany on June 10 to attend the International Women's Suffrage Alliance Conference and afterwards proceeds to Cairo overland via Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Constantinople and Damascus. She joins the liner "Pilsna" at Port Said on July 22 and sails for Bombay.—Reuter.

The King's Health

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.
A Bulletin says: The King spent good night. His general health is satisfactory and he is now able to be up for portion of day. The local trouble is slowly progressing.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER IN AN ACCIDENT

—:o:—

FALLS FROM HORSE WHILE PLAYING POLO

LONDON, June 5.
Vancouver.—The Duke of Gloucester slipped off his horse while playing polo. A bulletin states that the fall resulted in an outer collarbone being completely fractured, but the fracture has now been commuted and the result will be excellent. The X'ray examination shows the fragments in excellent position.—Reuter.

BHULESHWAR SENSATION

—:o:—

Gruesome Find in Temple

ALLEGED BURNING OF CHILD'S BODY

There was considerable commotion in the Bhuleshwar locality on Wednesday night over the burning of a child.

From inquiries made on the spot, it appears that a Sadhu had established his temporary abode in the premises of the Bhuleshwar temple for some time past. On Wednesday night, the daily visitors of the temple found him sitting with a fire burning before him. Later, they were somewhat irritated at the unusual stink of human flesh being burnt. On looking around they, it is alleged, caught a glimpse of a portion of a child's body protruding from the burning fire. It is not ascertained whether the child had died before the body was placed in fire.

The police who were informed arrived on the spot. The Sadhu was taken to the Princess Street Police Station.

MISS EVANGELINE BOOTH RECOVERING

—:o:—

LONDON, June 4.
Hartsdale, New York.—Miss Evangeline Booth, Head of the Salvation Army in America, who had been seriously injured in a motor car accident, is recovering and the slight concussion of brain has entirely disappeared. An X-ray examination has shown that her skull is not fractured.—Reuter.

ALI AHMED JAN A PRISONER

—:o:—

On Way To Kabul

BACHA'S FOLLOWERS INDULGE IN LOOTING AT KANDAHAR

SIMLA, June 5.
Reports have just been received that Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan has been captured by Habibullah's forces at Kandahar. He surrendered on May 31st and has been taken to Kabul. Khutba is now read in Kandahar in Habibullah's name.

Bachha's Trade Agent in Peshawar has to-day received telegram from Kabul, stating that Ali Ahmed Jan, who has been taken prisoner at Kandahar, is being brought in a closed van to Kabul.—Free Press.

FALL OF KANDAHAR

—:o:—

LOOTING BY ROBBER CHIEF'S FOLLOWERS

SIMLA, June 5.
Reports now indicate that there was some fighting at Kandahar before the entry of Amir Habibullah's forces and some looting did occur but it was suppressed in due course. The occupying force was commanded by General Abdul Qaiyum with Furdil Khan as his Chief of the Staff.—A. P.

PRICE ON NADIR KHAN'S HEAD

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, June 5.
Reports from Kabul says that Amir Habibullah on Monday proclaimed by beat of drums that Kandahar had been captured and Ali Ahmed Jan had been arrested by his forces. The victory was celebrated with booming of guns and general rejoicings.

Amir Habibullah now desires that Nadir Khan should be arrested alive.—A. P.

Bomb Found in Cawnpore Garden

—:o:—

CAWNPORE, June 5.
On receipt of information, the local police raided a garden near Rawatpore Station on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Cawnpore District, belonging to Lala Gaurishankar Srivastava, a leather merchant of Cawnpore.

A bomb, it is alleged was found concealed underneath an old discarded cart lying in the garden. The gardener was arrested in this connection but was released later.

It is learnt that another arrest has been effected. Several other places in Cawnpore City were also searched but nothing objectionable was recovered. Brisk investigation by the local police is proceeding.—A. P.

AMERICA'S NAVAL PROGRAMME

—:o:—

CHARGE AGAINST BRITAIN

LONDON, June 5.
New York.—Captain Knox writing in the "Naval Magazine" charges Great Britain's propagandists with defeatist campaign against the American Naval Programme through churches, colleges and movies.—Free Press.

A partial hartal is reported from Pandharpur on Tuesday as a protest against compulsory execution of an order to remove the steps in front of houses within the municipal limits.—A. P.

MEERUT PRISONERS' COMPLAINTS AGAINST C. I. D.

Letters and Correspondence to Defence Counsel Tampered With

MARATHI MAGAZINE IN PLACE OF AIR MAIL LETTER TO MR. OSMANI

—:o:—

MEERUT, June 5.
The Defence Committee are receiving repeated complaints from accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case that their letters to and from their defence counsel, relatives and friends are opened and tampered with. It is reported that complaints in this connection were lodged by the accused before Mr. Milner Whyte, Special Magistrate, but that the practice has not yet stopped.

WIFE'S LETTER OPENED BY C. I. D.

It is alleged that a letter from the wife of Mr. Kishorilal was opened by the C. I. D., and delivered to him after 20 days. A letter to Mr. Osmani from England by the air mail is alleged to have been similarly opened and a Marathi magazine was placed in the cover and delivered to Mr. Osmani.

It appears another accused was a subscriber of that magazine which was misplaced in the air mail packed for Mr. Osmani.

Another instance is quoted of a letter written by Mr. Osmani from Dehra Dun Jail to Mr. Parmatmasharan, defence counsel, Meerut, on May 26. It was passed for despatch by the jail authorities on May 28 as borne out by the postal stamp. The letter was posted from Meerut on the 31st and received by the addressee on June 1.

MAGISTRATE APPEALED TO

It is understood Mr. Jyotiprasada, Secretary, Defence Committee, is writing to the Magistrate to say that if these things continued and all defence materials were placed in C. I. D. hands before it reached the accused or their counsel, it was feared a stage would come when the accused would be compelled to give up defence altogether.—Free Press.

"TRIGO" ANNEXES THE DERBY

Favourites Not In The Picture

LONDON, June 5.
The Derby has resulted as follows:—

TRIGO	...	1
WALTER GAY	...	2
BRIENZ	...	3

—Reuter.

THE RACE.

"Posterity" and "Kopi" lost about three lengths at the start. "Hunter's Moon" made running from "Gayday", "Barbizon", "Trigo", "Engarde" and "Le Voleur" with "Posterity" last.

Passing six furlongs post "Hunters Moon" led by a length from "Trigo," "Tom Pearl'ee", "Rattlin" the "Refer", "Brienz" and "Walter Gay".

Rounding "Tattenham corner, "Trigo" headed "Hunters Moon," "Cragadour", "Engarde" and "Walter Gay", with "Posterity" improving its position. Here "Kopi" fell, and "Trigo" came on, followed by "Hunters Moon," "Walter Gay", "Brienz" and "Engarde." "Hunters Moon" dropped back beaten a furlong from home. "Trigo", easily resisting challenge of "Walter Gay," won easily. "Hunters Moon" was fourth "Engarde" fifth and "Cragadour" sixth.

The winner's time was 2 minutes 36 2|5 seconds.

The spectators, who, it is estimated, numbered a million, included the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Viscount Lascelles and Sultan of Zanzibar.—Reuter.

STARTING PRICES.

Following were the starting prices:—

Thirty-three to one against Trigo, hundred to eight against Walter Gay, fifty to one against Brienz.

Twenty-six ran.

Won by one and a half lengths. Two lengths separated the second and the third.

Roberto was ridden by Thwaites. Otherwise the runners were identical with the probables.—Reuter.

DERBY ALTERATIONS

—:o:—

The following are alterations in the Derby probables. Leonard (J. Leach) and Roberto (Bramhald.)

Omit Bosworth and Carthaginian.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RECEIVES NEWS IN FIVE SECONDS

BOMBAY, June 5.
The following are the transit times of the Derby result by the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, to-day:—

	Seconds.
Egypt, South Africa, India, Straits Settlements	 5
Australia	 20
New Zealand, China	 25
South America	 8

—Reuter.

MORE DERBY PRIZE DRAWERS

—:o:—

The Swansea pilots who drew "Mr. Jinks" in the Calcutta Turf Club Sweep have sold a half share of the ticket for £8,000 to a London syndicate.

Mr. Hugh Stokes, Superintendent and Registrar of St. Marylebone and Mrs. Ellen Paul, his deputy have drawn Reflector with a joint ticket in the Calcutta Sweep.

Miss D. M. Frame, a bank clerk of Warwick and a male colleague jointly hold one of the tickets on Hunter's Moon in the Calcutta Sweep.

A syndicate of Hammersmith workmen who brought the Kopi ticket originally held by Conniel Ansley in the Calcutta Sweep have sold a half share for under £10,000.

HALF SHARE IN CRAGADOUR TICKET

According to a Port Elizabeth message, a syndicate, consisting of E. W. Stanfield, a retired Indian Army Officer, and seven railway workers, has drawn one of the Cragadour tickets in the Calcutta Sweep and has refused an offer of £8,000 for a half share.

COMEDY OF WRONG NUMBER.

Khan Bahadur Kawasji Petigara, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has received a telegram from Calcutta stating that the report that his ticket No. FR 9372 had drawn a horse in the Derby Sweep is incorrect. The publication of the wrong number was evidently due to mutilation in the transmission of the original news telegram from Calcutta.

WEST-END BUSINESSMAN HOLDS TRIGO TICKET

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.
A West End businessman holds one of "Trigo" tickets in Stock

(Continued on page 12.)

SIR BASIL'S ADVICE TO MERCHANT ADVENTURERS

Great Opportunity for British Business To Co-operate With Indian Capitalists

EX-FINANCE MEMBER AT CALCUTTA DINNER IN LONDON

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.
Speaking at the twenty-second Calcutta Dinner presided at by Sir Hubert Carr, Sir Basil Blackett, the guest of the evening, said he was glad to think that an era of pessimism—almost defeatism in British attitude towards India—was rapidly passing. He was much struck by the return of the spirit of adventure coupled with a resolute facing of the facts among the younger men proceeding to India to-day in various spheres.

WHO SAYS WE ARE DOWN-HEARTED.

Missionaries had never lost this spirit. He believed India had reached a stage where the annual internal savings would suffice to provide for all possible new capital expenditure and India should have an annual surplus of new capital before long.

Sir Basil was confident that large majority of educated Indians who thought no vocal, were opposed to all forms of Extremism, would support a firm handling of the Communist trouble and the threat of Non-Co-operation.

There was a great opportunity for British businessmen willing sympathetically to co-operate with Indian capitalists. Sir Basil Blackett considered it essential for India's unity that the Central Government should have an effective voice in All-India questions and adequate financial resources to face emergencies. The life and happiness of India's millions depended more upon a spirit of adventure and service radiating from the merchant adventures of Calcutta than upon any other factor.—Reuter.

CYCLONE SWEEPS OVER FRONTIER

—:o:—

Several Houses Blown Off

4 PERSONS DEAD

RAWALPINDI, June 5.
Following the abnormal heat in the past week storm of cyclonic fury swept over the district causing extensive damage to life and property.

Several houses have collapsed and trees and telegraph posts have been blown down. Telegraph and telephonic communications in the Frontier have been disorganised and trains are running late.

Hitherto four lives are reported, to have been lost.—A. P.

LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA

New Orientation of British Policy?

A special cable to the "Hindu" of Madras, dated London June 3 states:—

"Although India had no very direct interest in the British election, it is felt in some Indian circles here that the indeterminate result may have important repercussions on Indian affairs.

"The immediate outlook is uncertain but, whether Mr. Baldwin decides to face the new Parliament or not, it is thought there is bound to be a different orientation of British policy and, if Labour takes office, a changed personnel, despite that party's past record, will affect the Indian situation materially. The Labour leaders, although consenting to the appointment of the Simon Commission, have declined to be committed beforehand to their recommendations and optimists believe there will be a disposition to consider dispassionately the demand for Dominion Status if Indian opinion is shown to be substantially united behind it.

LABOUR MEMBERS AND NEHRU REPORT.

"An influential group of Labour members intend to press that advantage be taken of the Viceroy's coming visit to expedite the solution and supplement the Commission's work by conjoint and concurrent negotiations with representative Indians on the basis of the Nehru Report; and any Labour Government accepting office, will be urged to make without delay a declaration of their desire to reach an agreed settlement satisfactory to India and securing for her full self-government within a reasonable period."

NEW YORK.

New York June 4.

Market opened unchanged and decline on favourable weather forecast. Within half an hour July was 20 points down. On reports of Government intention to help farmers in wheat Market and on further reports of continued rains the market advanced to 18.75 for July. At the closing July was 29 points up (18.69). Spot was 30 up. New Orleans Spot 69 up.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"New York cables bears covering July weevil talk increasing."

From Liverpool:—"Market having advanced in consequence of unfavourable weather news cold rains low temperature."

From New York:—"Rumoured Government aid grains encouraging short covering cotton."

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, June 5.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from our Head Office Liverpool.

Cotton—Garside report present indications weevil damage may be equal to worst year. May start early unless weather exceptionally hot and dry."

Quotations:—
Sugar September 1.76 Cents.
Sugar December. 1.83 Cents.
Wheat. July. 1.03 3/8 Dollars.
Wheat. September 1.08 1/4 Doll.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 4.	
July	18.69 plus .29
October	18.90 plus .30
December	19.02 plus .28
January	19.08 plus .29
March	19.24 plus .34
Middling Spot	19.05 plus .30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 4.	
July	18.79
October	18.79
Middling Spot	19.04

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	18.20—.11
October	unquoted.
January	18.60—.07

New York 11-45 a.m.

July	18.25 plus .05
October	18.43 plus .04
January	18.66 plus .06

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 4.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 12,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 17,000 bales

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st June 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	280,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	1,500,000
Total	1,780,000

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 4.

Linseed, naked, London, ewt.—
Jul|Aug delivery sellers 27|10-1|2.
Linseed, naked, London, ewt.—
Sept|Dec. delivery paid 28|.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-3|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 4.

Silver—The fall is chiefly due to the absence of support and the continent selling.

Spot	24
Forward	24-1|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5|16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-7|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-1|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 4.

T T Berlin on London 20.33-5|8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.07 1|2.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.66.
T T Berne on London 25.19.
T T Paris on London 124.05.
T T London on Prague 163.75.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £8-5.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment sellers £16-17-6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
June shipment buyers £18-8-9.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 4.

The market opened 6 points up for July. On liquidation by recent buyers the market declined and closed easy July 9.81 3 points down. To-day's spot sales 15,000 bales.

From our Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co:—

"New York cables bears covering July weevil talk increasing".

"Market having advanced in consequence of unfavourable weather news cold rains low temperature."

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on favourable weather forecast, but rallied later on active covering by shorts and the strength of Wall Street."

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

Scinde Fully Good	6.30 plus .20
Scinde Fine	6.55 plus .20
Scinde Superfine	6.80 plus .20
Bengal Good	6.05 plus .20
Bengal Fully Good	6.30 plus .20
Bengal Fine	6.55 plus .20
Oomra Good	6.80 plus .20
Oomra Fully Good	7.10 plus .20
Oomra Fine	7.40 plus .20
Broach Fully Good	8.25 plus .20
Broach Fine	8.50 plus .20
Broach Superfine	8.75 plus .20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4.

July	16.36—.13
October	16.78 plus .05
November	16.73 plus .05
January	17.00 plus .02
March	17.09 plus .02
May	17.09 plus .02
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.71 plus .66

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 4	Opening.	Closing
June		9.81—.03
July	9.92	9.81—.03
August		9.81—.04
September		9.81—.03
October	9.88	9.78—.03
November		9.76—.02
December		9.76—.02
January	9.86	9.77—.02
February		9.78—.02
March		9.80—.02
April		9.81—.02
May	9.92	9.83—.01
June		9.82—.01
Middling Spot		10.23 plus .20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 4.

Sales at Liverpool 15,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 5,000 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton 59 bales.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)

Bombay, June 5.

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY.

Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 531|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565|- per ton.

Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 110|- per ton.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

July close at s.7|9-5|8d. up 1|2d.
Oct. close at s.8|0 1|2d. up 1|4d.
Dec. close at s.8|2 5|8d. up 3|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—
July per bushel dol. 1.08-5|8 up 5.
Sept. per bushel dol. 1.13 up 5-1|8.
Dec. per bushel dol 1.18 up 5-1|8.

LINSEED

London, June 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June|July shipment nominal £17-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
July|Aug shipment nominal £17-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
June|July shipment. Hull sellers £15-8-9.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
June|July shipment nominal £18-2-6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes.—
Afloat sellers 37|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes.—
May|June shipment sellers 36|6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Afloat sellers 41|-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
July shipment nominal 49|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|9-3|4.
Oct|Dec per cwt. 11|11-1|4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|11.
C. and F. Karachi.—
July|Sept per cwt. 11|11-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, lb. Spot d.10-3|4 sellers.

BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 5.

The market opened at Rs. 333 July/August on the strength of New York futures. It advanced to Rs. 333 1/4, on heavy selling pressure from a prominent Marwari operator the market declined to Rs. 331 3/4 before 3 p.m. On bearish Liverpool reports it declined to Rs. 331 1/2 and closed at 5-30 as under:—

Broach July/Aug. Rs. 331 3/4.
New Broach April/May Rs. 343½.
Oomra July/August Rs. 290.
New Oomra April/May Rs. 306.
Bengal July/August Rs. 231 1/2.
New Bengal April/May Rs. 255 1/2

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 5.

Bengal D/J. 256
Bengal July 232
Brouch A/M. 344
Brouch July/Aug. 333
Oomra D/J. 307
Oomra July 291

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	245	240	232	226
Sind	247	242	234	227
Punjab	242	237	229	222
Rajputana	245	240	232	226
Broach	345	340	333	328
S/D.	360	355	348	343
P.A	345	340	333	328
Dholera	333	328	321	316
Kalajin	337	332	325	320
Cutch	355	350	343	338
Surat	420	415	408	403
Rajpipla	415	410	403	398
Oomra No. 3	304	298	291	276
C. P No. 1	321	318	311	296
C. P. No. 2	314	308	301	286
Khandesh			266	251
Mathia		246	231	221
Southern Western				325

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Volkart Bros. Derol	328
100 Bombay & Co., Gondal	244
100 E. Spinner & Co., Mahuva	240
100 Toyomankwa Gojra	292
100 Aboobakar & Co., Botad	228
100 L. K. Vasanji & Co., Arvi	286
100 Colaba Land Mill Mandsaur	295
100 Etal India & Co., Ranala	269
100 Japan T. & Co., Malkapur	261
100 A. Damodar & Co., Bolda	275
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Manmar	258
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Jamnar	261
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Dhulia	262
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Arvi	286
200 G. G. Kesha & Co., Akola	270
100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Sailu	270

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 5.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and Prices both for Ready and Forward Position are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:
Ready. Rs. 13/4 per cwt.
Shipment Rs. 8/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June. Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct./Dec. Rs. 1/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan./March. Rs. 8/1/- per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:— Ready. Rs. 13/3/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 12/14/6 per cwt.
Tone:—STEADY.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 4.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £19-1|2.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £132-1|2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-5|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88.
Conversion Loan £77-5|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £101-1|2.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £52.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £57-1|8 Ex dividend.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £67 Ex dividend.
Consols £54-5|8 Ex dividend.
War Loan 5 per cent £101-5|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-1|2.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 4.

Demand Bills 484.43

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 5.

London Ready 24/1
Forward 24/1
China Op. 2/4/4 Clo. 2/4/5
American Cent. 51/14
Ready 55/3
Jeth Op. 54/2 Higrest 55/8 Clo. 55/2
Asad Op. 54/8 Highest 55/2 Clo 54/14
Tejimundy Jeth 15/-
Asad 1/9/-

GOLD.

Ready 21/7/-
Jeth 21/7/-
Asad 21/7/6
N.—City 21/10/9
Naran Monar 21/9/3

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 5.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 13|16 Ready.
London Banks Selling D D 1/5 27|32 Ready.
London Banks Selling T T 1/5 13-16 June.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 27-32 Ready.
London Banks Buying T T 1/5 29-32 June.
London Banks buying D D 1/5 27/32 June.
London Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 7|32 June.

NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 278.
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4.

PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 923
Banks Buying D D 934
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 945

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 122.
Banks Buying 60 Days 119 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 132 2/4.

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/2.

SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 156-1|4.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/4

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.84 7/8 4th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 9/16 5th inst.
Japan/London 1/9 17/32 4th inst.
London/Paris 124.05 4th inst.
London/Belgium 34.920 4th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19 1/2 4th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Easy.

Gold £4-4-11 1/4 3rd. inst. £4.4-11 1/4 4th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/16 3rd. inst. 24 4th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/4 3rd. inst. 24 1/16 4th inst.
Silver New York Ready 52 5/8 3rd inst. 51 7/8 4th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 5/16 p.c. 3rd inst. 5 5/16 p.c. 4th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5 7/1-6 p.c. 3rd inst. 5 7/16 p.c. 4th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3-1|2 per cent 3 Mos 4 per cent 6 Mos 4 per cent 12 Mos 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/0.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/11
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/11
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/14/0.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80|-.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80|-.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATE:—19th June sett. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70.11-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 101-12-0.

Tone of Market:—Quieter.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 5.

3 Months Discounts 5 5|16 per cent.
6 months discounts 5 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, June 4.

Copper, Braziers £98.
Yellow Metal £76.
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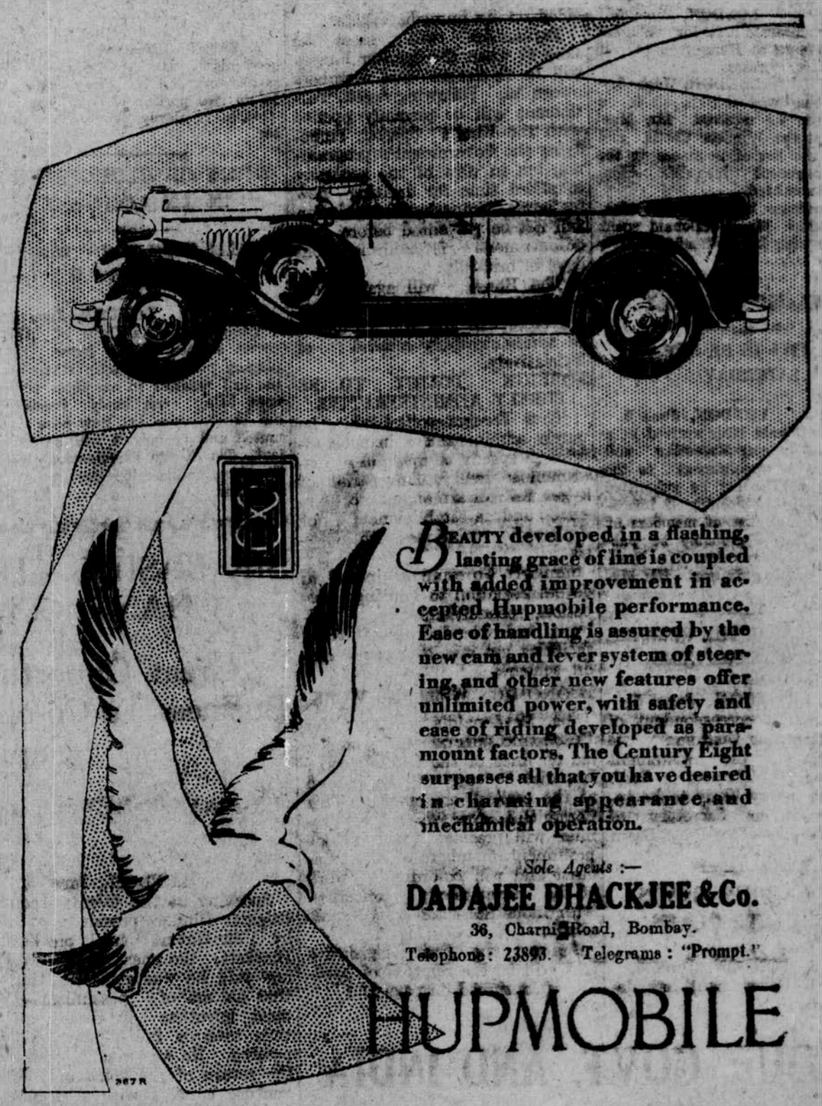

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P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
8 June	Morea		11,000
15 „	Rasmak	will	10,954
22 „	Mooltan		10,602
29 „	Rawalpindi		20,847
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,619
13 „	Mantua		16,568
20 „	Maloja x		10,946
27 „	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	20,837
3 Aug	Ranpura		11,518
10 „	Macedonia		16,601
17 „	Naldera x	direc	11,120
24 „	Rasmak		16,088
31 „	Malwa		10,602
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	21,000
14 „	Narkunda x		16,619
21 „	Rajputana		16,572
28 „	Morea	Bombay	16,518
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		10,946
12 „	Mantua	without	19,648
19 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		10,946
26 „	Rasmak @		11,518
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transhipp	10,602
9 „	Maloja x		16,601
8 „	Ranchi		20,837
23 „	Macedonia	ment	16,650
30 „	Rasmak		11,120
7 Dec.	Naldera x		10,602
14 „	Viceroy of India	at	16,088
21 „	Rawalpindi		19,648
28 „	Morea	Aden	16 619 410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

z Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
26th July	Dumana	8427
16th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929			
7 A.M.			
7th June.	Ranpura	Colombo, and	Australia.
16th „	Kidderpore	Straits China and	Japan.
21st „	Naldera	Colombo and	Australia.
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
19th „	Narkunda	Colombo and	Australia
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
16th „	Comorin	Colombo and	Australia
30th „	Mantua	Colombo Straits	China and Japan
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and	Australia
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo Straits	China and Japan

s Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru	5396	17 May	5 June
aYuki Maru	3132	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	— —	@12 „
Tamba Maru	5845	2 June	13 „
Hakozaki Maru	10500	— —	@26 „
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 „
Hakusan Maru	10400	— —	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 „
Kitano Maru	8000	— —	@24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 „

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Atsuta Maru	8000	27 „	15 „
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 „

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru	25th May	2nd June
Yoko Maru	27th „	8th „
Ganges Maru	10th June	18th „
Shinnoh Maru	24th „	7th July
Sumatra Maru	11th July	24th „

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1929		
6th June.	Baroda	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
about 6th „	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
7th „	Vasna	Busreh via Karachi Passengers embark 9-30 Thursday night
19th „	Karoa	East & South Africa.

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		501 „ 800 „	3.20	Above 1500 „	2.00

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THE JAPAN TIMES

Hibiya Park, Tokyo, Japan.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A first class STENOGRAPHER, possessing minimum speed of 140 words per minute in shorthand and 60 words per minute on Remington Typewriter. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with attested copies of testimonials and stating age, caste, qualification, past experience and salary required. Selected candidates will have to join at once after personal interview. PRIVATE SECRETARY TO H. H., THE MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER, BIKANER HOUSE, MOUNT ABU. 32309.

WANTED—Experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK quick at figures for a Motor firm, salary not exceeding Rs. 75/- Apply box No. 2299 Advt./ Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". A 32314

WANTED—One experienced SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualifications, highest Rs. 500/- per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Post Box No. 2298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A R1659.

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from part-time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Banepukur Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort. A R1633

WANTED—A B.T., or S.T.C. TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 2294, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R1649.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY HINDU GRADUATE, having school teaching experience for private matriculation student, daily two hours. Apply Box No. 2296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1652.

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Gujrati gentleman as Manager, Salesman, General Clerk, and Typist, Six years' experience of Business and Office Routine. Apply stating salary to Box. No. 2290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R1629

LOAN.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpaty "Baboolal Mansion" for particulars apply there top floor. C R1661

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong. T R1658.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. Tel No. 21934

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 279 of 1929.

SHAPURJI HORMUSJI BHARUCHA & Co. a firm carrying on business at 132 New Foras Road, Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) PHIROJSHA BYRAMJI CAMA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Contractor's Bungalow, opposite the Railway Station Baroda and (2) NUSSERWANJI PHIROJSHA CAMA, also of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant residing at Banswada near Ratlam. .....Defendants.

To

PHIROJSHAW BYRAMJI CAMA,

The First Defendant in this Suit Contractor's Bungalow, Opposite the Railway Station, BARODA.

Sir,

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a Plaint in the Hon'ble High Court against you and Nusserwanji Phirojshaw Cama whereof the following is the Concise Statement:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 16,500/- (Rupees Sixteen thousand and five hundred) and costs and interest on costs at six per cent per annum until payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the High Court on the 3rd day of July 1929 at Eleven O'clock Standard Time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of the High Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the Suit, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the Suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the Suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1929.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

32312

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion.....	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

A Scholarship called "The WASANJI LAXMIDAS SCHOLARSHIP" of the value of Rs. 20 per month is available to a poor deserving Hindu student studying in the Colleges of the Deccan Education Society, Poona. Preference will be given to a deserving student of the Bhatia Community.

K. R. KANITKAR,
Principal,
Fergusson College, Poona.
3rd June, 1929. 32315

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL, PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PANEL PLATES, MILD STEEL PLANISHED FOR CARRIAGE PANELS." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway
1st June, 1929. 32311

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

—:o:—

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF BUFFERS, CYLINDRICAL AND SPARE PARTS AND SPRINGS BEARING, SPRINGS DRAW BAR, SPRINGS BUFFER RECOIL, ETC., FOR RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with drawings and conditions, on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Buffers, cylindrical and spare parts and springs bearing, springs drawbar, springs buffer recoil, etc., for Railway rolling stock." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
28th May, 1929 32285

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY (VACANT PIECE OF LAND) SITUATE AT TANK STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Dhru & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ahmohmed Jaferbhai Datoo, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of November 1927 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immoveable property on THURSDAY, the 6th June 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All those pieces of lands with the messuage standing thereon situate on the East side of Tank Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 230 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1680, 4947, New No. 8729, Old Survey Nos. 2710, 2719, New Survey No. 4119, Cumastral Survey No. 1081, Byculla Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "E" Ward No. 383 and Street Nos. 45—47—49—51 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the West by Tank Street, on or towards the North by the property of Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Sattar and which said premises are now occupied by the Mortgagors tenants.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Messrs Dhru & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Meadows Street, Fort or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Valuable Made-to-order Household Furniture by Roberts and Devji Canji, Collard and Collard's Piano, Rich Glass, Crockery and Platedware, etc., etc.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), at "Sudershan" Bungalow, Carmichael Road, off Pedder Road, valuable handsome season-wood furniture, rich Jacobean made-to-order dining room suite of table, chairs, sideboard, tea table, rich Chesterfields, drawing room cabinets, full iron frame sweet-toned cottage piano by Collard and Collard, book cases, full size almyrahs, fancy dressing tables, cheval glass, hall stands, etc., etc.

The property of W. Kennedy-Jones, Esq., proceeded to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GIRL ON THE BARGE
TALKING PICTURE!
With 40 per cent Dialogue
60 per cent Sound Effects
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
and the Beautiful
SALLY O'NEIL
THRILLS MAGNIFIED BY THE MAGIC OF SOUND!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The fascinating Screen Beauty and the famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL' RIO
In her latest Screen triumph—
RAMONA
A marvellous story of Love—the Love of two men for one woman—and her marriage to both! A vivid Drama told against the stirring background of untamed California

THE CAPITOL
(Always Cool and Comfortable)
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
THE
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer
Supreme Comedy
Drama,
ROOKIES
7 Parts.
with Karl Dane
& George K. Arthur.
Love, Laughter and Thrills!

Second Instalment
More Powerful
AND
More Attractive
than the First Instalment
Wonderful Victory
and
Grand Success
of the
1st Indian Gorgeous Serial
Hatim Tai
Parts 13 to 21
KRISHNA'S
Cosmopolitan Masterpiece
Production
Thousands have seen this picture and were very much pleased.
Come and See To-night
AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE,
TIME
3, 5, 7, 9 and 11

Dazzling Smiles
Are Dull Smiles Polished Bright

DON'T believe your teeth are naturally "off color" and dull. You can restore them to amazing whiteness in a new way leading dentists advise.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you will feel a film. A slippery coating that covers them, absorbs stains, hides their color and invites tooth and gum troubles. Ordinary dentifrices will not successfully remove it.

Now, thanks to modern science, there is a way to combat that film.

Just obtain a tube of the dentifrice called Pepsodent. Combat that film tonight; clear white teeth are beautiful. Note the amazing difference in your smile.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice — for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

2-21-X

The best Baby can get

Horlick's is the best possible food you can procure failing mother's milk. It is prescribed by doctors and is recommended by medical men all over the world. It nourishes the baby making firm healthy flesh and building up a sturdy frame.

In 4 sizes of all Chemists and Stores

Send 4d. in stamps for sample to:-
HUTCHINSON & Co.Ltd.
26 Jamieson Street,
SYDNEY, N.S.W.

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK

VIMTO

NON-ALCOHOLIC—YET full of Life and Vigour

VIMTO is a most delicious drink for all occasions and seasons—it restores and invigorates, nourishes and sustains. Made from wholesome fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, it is the ideal drink for all ages. Aerated VIMTO ready for use or in cordial form add water or soda water.

Bottled by ROGERS & CO. Aerated Water Manufacturers Byculla, Bombay.

"VIMTO" Cordial Distributing Agents, Messrs. DALAL BROS. 7th Khambata Street, Khetwadi, Bombay

Made by J. N. NICHOLAS & Co. Ltd Manchester, England.

HIGH COURT

SURAT RIOT CASE

APPEAL AGAINST SESSIONS JUDGMENT

The Hon. Justices Sir N. W. Kemp and Mr. Parker on the Appellate Side of the High Court heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Surat in the Surat Hindu-Muslim riot case.

The accused Sikandar Sherali Shah was tried along with two others, on the charge of committing the murder of a Hindu named Rambhorose Balramdas during the communal riots at Surat in September last.

The jury which was composed of 5 Hindus, 3 Parsis and 1 Mahomedan returned a verdict of guilty against the accused by a majority of 5 to 4. But the Sessions Judge, Mr. D. D. Cooper disagreed and referred the case to the High Court recommending acquittal.

Their Lordships accepted the recommendation of the Judge and acquitted the accused.

In the same case, the two other accused, Gorumia Karimsha and Kalumia Karimsha, were found guilty by the same jury by a majority of 5 to 4, and the Sessions Judge accepting the verdict, had sentenced both to transportation.

Against this both the accused applied to the High Court to admit their appeals through their counsel Mr. K. N. Koyaji.

Their Lordships referred to admit the appeal.

"IT IS A HUGE FRAUD"

CLERK CONVICTED OF EMBEZZLEMENT

"It is a huge fraud and it is impossible to say for how many years it has been going on." This was the observation made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday in sentencing Cosimos Remedios, lately a clerk in the West End Watch Co. Ltd. to six months hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 on a charge of embezzlement in respect of a sum of Rs. 4,970-7-0 belonging to the firm during the period of the year from February 29, 1928 to February 1st 1929.

The accused was in the service of the Company for more than 28 years and had risen from a despatch clerk to the post of Head Despatch clerk. He had to despatch parcels and to give out stamps necessary for sending invoices, letters, catalogues and circulars. He prepared a list of the different kinds of stamps that would be needed and sent the rest to the cashier. The cashier would pay the amount and give it to the peon, who went and bought the stamps.

DETECTION OF DEFALCATION.

The defalcation was detected in February last when the Manager of the Company intended buying a franking machine in order to see if that could be economical and asked the Chief Accountant to see how many stamps the firm used per year. The latter examined the Cashier's books and the list of stamps sent by the accused and found that from 1st January 1928, upto 31st January 1929, the accused had ordered out stamps to the aggregate of 8,900 rupees. It worked out about Rs. 742 a month, or roughly 150 letters per day.

The figure was much larger than they anticipated as it was estimated that the letters sent out by the accused's department could not have exceeded 250 per day. When the Manager questioned the accused about this, he stated that the stamps were used for despatching retail letters, wholesale letters, travelling Agents letters etc. The manager asked him to hand over the balance of stamps remaining with him with the Chief Accountant. He however left the office. His drawer was opened in the presence of the clerks and stamps of the value of Rs. 274-11-0 were found in the drawer.

The Chief Accountant then examined the books and working out the figures came to the conclusion that the accused had misappropriated a sum of about Rs. 5,970-7-0.

ACCUSED'S PLEA.

Pleading "not guilty" to the charge the accused stated that the calculations made by the Chief Accountant were unreliable and that there was nothing to show that any money was misappropriated. He further alleged that if there was any misappropriation it was not by himself. Whenever clerks wanted stamps, he said they were not liable to give account to him. Besides he kept the drawer open and even peons had access to it.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Worship after fully going through the evidence stated that the accused had said that he alone was honest and all the other clerks were dishonest. The Court could not act on a mere suggestion or possibility. When the accused was dismissed and was asked to give an explanation he wrote a letter threatening to expose the heads and render them liable to a criminal prosecution and making of it a "Harvey-Nariman Case." The Magistrate said it was unjustifiable and observed: "It is a huge fraud and it is impossible to say how long it has been going on."

Taking into consideration the age and service of the accused His Worship was inclined to pass a light sentence as stated above.

BAIL MONEY TO BE FORFEITED.

MAGISTRATE ISSUES NOTICE TO SURETY.

Deputy Inspector, B. S. Chavan of the Maliarbowri Police Station placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta in the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday one Ibn Issa alias Jok-kani on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to one Husanmiya Kokate, residing at Chimna Butcher Street. Another alleged accused, Mahomed Chikna, is still at large.

Accused was arrested on May 27 last and was bailed out the next day. The accused however, failed to attend the Police Station for inquiries. Nor did he render any assistance to the Police to trace the accused, who is said to be absconding.

Complainant was in the Hospital for about 9 days suffering from simple fracture of the left 9th and 10th ribs and serious injuries to the head.

His Worship has issued a notice to the surety to show cause why the deposit should not be forfeited, as the accused has failed to turn up after being let out on bail and as he is not found at his address. The accused could not be traced even after due enquiries. The case was remanded till the 12th instant.

CASE OF ALLEGED RIOTING FAILS.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED ON POLICE APPLICATION.

Sub-Inspector, U. G. Kale of the Lamington Road Police Station placed one Abdul Rahman before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court in the Girgaum Police Court on Tuesday.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns. The accused was remanded to police custody on 31-5-29 till the 4th instant.

One Karimbi, widow of Mahomed Siddik and kept-mistress of the accused residing in the compound of the Imperial Film Company Kennedy Bridge, gave information to the police that the accused had assaulted and killed several Hindus during the riots which took place in February last and had absconded.

In the course of the inquiries nothing incriminating against the accused was found. His Worship on the application of the Police Officer discharged the accused who was undefended.

MEERUT MAGISTRATE SAILS FOR S. AFRICA

MR. E. BARING AS SIR, K. V. REDDI'S SECRETARY

Mr. E. Baring who has been appointed Secretary to Sir K. V. Reddy, India's Agent-General in South Africa sailed from Bombay to South Africa by the s.s. "Karapara" on Wednesday. Mr. Baring who till lately was Joint Magistrate at Meerut succeeds Mr. Tyson his predecessor and will remain in office for two years.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

WARWICKS BEAT CHESHIRES.

The League match between the Warwicks and Cheshires on Wednesday was quite up to expectations and a fine game resulted. The local side won, but the Cheshires were unlucky to lose. It was a very even game throughout with both sides showing up well and time and again either one of the defences suffered anxious moments. In the early part, however, the two goalies did not have much to do and the interval arrived with a blank scoreboard.

On changing ends the two teams settled down to it and a ding-dong struggle ensued. Bawyer in the Cheshire goal went down full length to save what would have been a score. The Cheshires retaliated and Barton and Jones were much in evidence sending in fine centres from the wings. After the Poona team had been on the offensive for some time the Warwicks suddenly broke away. Elson slipped between the Poona backs and although Bawyer came out to meet him, the Warwick's centre-forward was able to notch the only goal. The Cheshires made a gallant effort to draw level, but Westcott was repeatedly unlucky. Glover in the local goal did yeoman service and the Warwick's defence was able to hold out.

The result:—
Warwicks ..... 1 goal.
Cheshires ..... Nil.

The teams were:—
Warwicks:—Glover: Edess and Rushton: Oughton, Smith and Guest; Udall, McDermott, Elson, Lowe and Jones.
Cheshires:—Bawyer; Walker and Hoghkinson; Harding, Williams and Adshead: Jones, Bailey, Westcott, Waltmoir and Barton.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P. Railway.

PROGRESS OF WEIGHT-LIFTING IN BOMBAY

INTERESTING CONTESTS

The Duttatraya Weight Lifting Contest was held under the auspices of the Hindu Gymnasium, Matunga, on 2nd inst., 20 contestants in all met at 2 p.m. to exhibit their vein and vigour. Weighing-in being over, the contest started with the Two Hands Military Press. From here alone the tussle started between the two powerful competitors, Messrs. B. P. Wagh and S. D. Bacca for the catch-weight prize. Both finished this lift at 165 lbs. with ease. The best man at Bodyweight, Mr. Crawford, finished 150 lbs. at this lift.

Then came the next lift, Two Hands Clean and Jerk. Mr. Wagh raised 220 lbs. at a very convincing style. Messrs. Bacca and Crawford clearing 200 lbs. and 190 lbs., respectively. Here too Mr. Crawford proved the best at Bodyweight. Now the final test in the Dead Lift was started with a Barbell weighing 240 lbs. Mr. Bacca finished this lift with 396 lbs., Mr. Wagh 380 and Mr. Crawford 360. Mr. Crawford did in the three lifts 700 lbs. at a Bodyweight of 132 lbs. Mr. Bacca raised 761 lbs. with a Body-weight of 146 lbs. Mr. B. P. Wagh, the Catch-Weight Champion did a total poundage of 765.

The most interesting phase of the contest was the fight between Wagh and Bacca at the Dead Lift. The real test between the two started at 375 lbs. which both of them cleared. At this stage Mr. Wagh was 20 lbs. ahead of Mr. Bacca in the total of three lifts. Mr. Bacca then took the barbell at 21 lbs. higher and finished 396, thus putting Bacca 1 lb. ahead of Wagh. Mr. Wagh then raised his bell to 380 lbs. and finished with a successful attempt, thus beating the former by 4 lbs. in total. Confident of beating Wagh Mr. Bacca now attempted 401 lbs. but failed.

One more competitor needs reference. This was Mr. Koli who cleared 566 lbs. at a Body-weight of 109 lbs., and was promised a special medal by Mr. B. S. Dalaya and a special medal was also promised to Mr. Bacca by Prof. D. M. Mistry, one of the judges, for his fine efforts at the Catch-weight.

With all this nobody could beat Mr. Crawford the Champion Lifter at Body-weight.

PROGRESS OF WEIGHT-LIFTING IN BOMBAY.

It may be interesting to note the progress of weight-lifting in Bombay. Weight-lifting according to Olympic rules was first started by the Hindu Gymnasium at the Matunga Athletic League in September 1928. Since then the progress in lifting seems to be very satisfactory, and it is hoped that by the time the next contest is held, British Amateur records will be approached.

MILL SITUATION WORSENS

17 MILLS STOP WORK

There was again a change for the worse in the Bombay Mill strike situation on Wednesday. Four more mills had to be closed down owing to non-attendance on the part of workers. The number of mills that have been obliged to stop work has risen to seventeen.

The Girni Kamgar Union in a leaflet broadcast on Wednesday morning say that over 70,000 workers have gone on strike in the last few days and that only about seven or eight thousand workers are now in the mills. This suggestion, however, is strongly repudiated by the millowners who say that the figure of attendance still exceeds 50,000.

Two volunteers of the "Red Flag" Union were arrested by the police near the Finlay Mills, Sewree, for alleged disorderly behaviour.

The four mills that closed doors on Wednesday are the Apollo, David Sassoon Tovo Podar and Standard mills. Apart from this thirteen mills had to be closed down previously.

SLIGHTLY BETTER SITUATION,

The Mill-owners' Association's bulletin, dated Wednesday, states:—

"The situation is a little better to-day in spite of the fact that 2 or 3 more mills are shut down on account of not having a sufficient complement of men. The total number of operatives at work is the same as yesterday, namely 67,000."

MILL STRIKE AND LEADERS' DUTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With great surprise, we find the mill strike as it was expected that as a result of the presence of Girni Kamgar Mandal, on these illiterate workmen they would go on strike after receiving their wages for the month of April last. This is very critical moment. We now appeal to the leaders of the land and Congress leaders Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Motilal Nehru Vithalbhoy and Vallabhbhoy Patels and others to come forward without any delay, to settle this great dispute. It is not only the duty of the foreign government, to interfere in the private business, but it is the duty of the Indian leaders now to take an earnest part to settle the dispute amicably. Otherwise it will ruin the Indian industry and prejudicially affect the Share Bazar and leading banks of this big commercial city of Asia.—Yours, etc.,

BAPUJI COWASJI BROACHA.
New Charni Road,
June 4.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN BOMBAY

SIGNS OF VIGOROUS MONSOON

The monsoon started very vigorously in the island of Bombay on Wednesday. The advent of rainy season was marked by a heavy downpour of rain which continued for the better part of the day. The citizens of Bombay must have, after a long and painful waiting, heaved a sigh of relief that at least for the time being they were relieved from the grilling heat which had become extremely oppressive and almost unbearable in the latter part of the month of May. Throughout the previous night, the skies were laden with dark monsoon clouds which were indicative of the approach of rains. The skies continued to be cloudy on Wednesday morning. Early in the afternoon there were a few sharp showers which were soon followed by a heavy downpour. The evening passed off without any shower, however, the skies continued to be dark. There was heavy downpour of rain in the night specially in parts of Fort, Colaba and Parel.

CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of May 23, due to arrive at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 7.

Harwood League: R. A. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

The s.s. "Morea" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to partial breakdown of Calcutta-Rangoon wires, telegrams to and from Burma are subject to heavy delay.

KHADI BAZAR IN VILE PARLE.

Under the auspices of Vile Parle Congress Committee, Khadi Bazar will be held in Tilak Mandir (Vile Parle East) on 8th and 9th inst. (Saturday and Sunday). All are requested to help the Committee in effecting complete boycott of foreign cloth.

OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The XVI Clinical Meeting of the Ophthalmological Society of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 6-0 p.m., in the premises of the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, when interesting cases will be shown.

BOMBAY ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The first meeting of the session 1929-30 of the Bombay Architectural Association will be held in the Physics Class Room of the Royal Institute of Science to-day (Thursday), at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), when the President Mr. H. Foster King will deliver his Inaugural Address.

PRIZE-GIVING AND SPORTS OF ISMAELI SCHOOLS.

The function of prize-giving and holding of sports of the schools conducted by the Aga Khan's Ismaeli Central Board of Education for Bombay and Suburbs, which was postponed will now be held to-morrow (Friday), at the Aga Khan's Khadak Jamatkhana, at 4-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Husenbhai M. Rehemtullah.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the above Institute will be held on Sunday (the 9th instant), at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. After the business is over Mr. B. M. Alve, the Chairman of the Varad Co-operative Credit Society will be awarded a medal for his excellent work.

SHREE BOMBAY RASHTRIYA SHALA, VILE PARLE.

The School re-opens on the 10th instant (Monday). The previous class will commence on the 16th instant. At the request of several inhabitants it is decided to open the infant class if 10 students seek admission. More than 15 students will not be admitted. There is a boarding-house attached to the Shala.

ADDRESS TO VALLABHBHAI POSTPONED.

The address which was to be presented to Sjt. Vallabhbhai at Nadiad by the Patidar Bhagini Samaj and the Patidar Yuvak Mandal, on Saturday next (8th instant) in the evening has been postponed owing to the indisposition of the Sardar.

ALL-INDIA ARSENAL CLERKS' HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the All-India Arsenal Clerk's Headquarters Association, Kirkee, will be held on Saturday (the 15th instant), at 2 p.m., in the Alegaonkar's School, Kirkee, when Khan Sahib R. Samson, I.A.O.C., (Retd.), will preside.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO MR. H. R. MEHTA.

A public meeting of Cutches of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 8-0 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cutchee Visa Osval Mahajan Vadi, to consider the proposal of certain signatories that Mr. Hemchand Ramji Mehta, ex-Manager and Engineer-in-charge, the Cutch State Railway should be presented by the Cutches of Bombay an address of appreciation in recognition of his meritorious services of the Cutch State and for the satisfactory management of the State Railway Department under him.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSES FOR LADIES.

The Industrial classes conducted by the Mahila Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) have reopened from the 4th instant. These classes are held daily from 2 to 5 p.m. at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Poibavadi, Parel. Besides graduated courses in sewing and cutting there are various courses in Embroidery, Needle work, Artitical flower making, handicrafts, drawing and painting, etc. are provided for in these classes. The classes are open to women of all castes and creeds. Students desirous of joining these classes are requested to register their names at the Damodar Thakersey Hall.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), the 6th instant, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Saturday, the 8th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

GRIEVANCES OF G. I. P. RLY. PASSENGERS.

Mr. M. A. Krishnaswamy sends the following complaints regarding the G. I. P. Rly. administration:—

On Tuesday (4th instant) the electric train leaving Kalyan, at 3-30 p.m. has detained, owing to some obstruction on the railway line for more than an hour, between Sion and Matunga. It was only after an hour's detention that an electric local coming by the main line was stopped there to convey passengers of the detained train. I could not understand why any of the three electric trains which passed earlier were not stopped and the inconvenience to passengers avoided. Regarding the obstruction I found hard ware being loaded at the level-crossing. May I know how this was allowed to remain for such a long time?

(2) Through season-tickets to Kalyan from Victoria Terminus are being issued only at one counter and the number of season-ticket buyers, especially on the first ten days of the month being large, great inconvenience and delay is experienced by the public. This could be avoided if the railway authorities open, in addition to the existing ones, another counter at least for the first ten days of the month. Further at every counter, boards should be hung (in English and Marathi) indicating the places to which passes are issued; the absence of which facility causes great inconvenience at present."

LATE MR. JIJIBHAI A DIVECHA

SECRETARY OF SWADESHI MILLS

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Jijibhoy Ardeshar Divecha which took place on Wednesday morning at his residence at Maneck Lodge, Hughes Road, Bombay. Mr. Jijibhoy was a self-made man. He started his career as a mere clerk in the firm of Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay. By dint of hard and honest work he rose to one of the highest positions, and became the Secretary of the Swadeshi Mills. The firm of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd. had implicit confidence in his work, and he was freely entrusted with some of the most responsible works, among which was the purchasing of cotton for mills managed by the firm.

The success of the Swadeshi mills was in no small measure due to Mr. Jijibhai's business acumen. It must be added, however, he was ably assisted in the successful management of the mill by his colleague, the present manager of the Swadeshi Mill, Mr. Sutaria.

Mr. Jijibhai leaves a large family and a wide circle of friends to mourn his death. We offer our heartfelt condolence to Mr. Jijibhai's family who had the misfortune of losing his younger brother Mr. Dadabhai, only four days ago (on 1st inst.).

INSULT TO INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG

WILL INDIANS GIVE AN ADEQATE REPLY?

By Dr. N. S. Hardiker, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, Hubli.

The Indian National Flag was offered a glaring insult and was dishonoured by the London Police on the return of the Simon Commission on April 26, 1929.

If similar insult had been offered to the National Flag of the United States, England, France, Italy or Japan, immediate demand would have been made for a satisfactory explanation and failing to receive this, adequate steps would have been taken to see that proper amends were made and that no ghost of a chance of such a repetition remained.

It was India's National Flag that was wantonly insulted and dishonoured.

Dependent and helpless as India is what should her sons do to bring about the effective condemnation of this action of the London Police?

In this connection, the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has passed the following resolution at its Bombay meeting held on May 23, 1929:—

"This Board calls upon every Indian to do his utmost for the attainment of full freedom for India so that no person or country may dare to offer insult to the symbol of the nation's honour and liberty.

"This Board further reaffirms the Dal's Calcutta Resolution regarding the hoisting of the National Flag and calls upon the people to observe this function regularly at 8 a.m. on the last Sunday of every month with all due ceremony."

Let us act accordingly.

Let us increase the number of places observing this ceremony every month as suggested. Let us show to the world the love and reverence that India bears towards her National Flag.

Let the Tricolour with the Charkha be hoisted, saluted and respected even in the nooks and corners of the country. Let it be possessed and treasured by every one and protected if necessary at any cost.

Let us see who dares then to insult India's Flag.

Latest Cotton Quotations

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK

New York June 5.

The New York market opened to-day at a decline of 9 points and on favourable weather news it further declined 6 points. At the Liverpool closing hour the July auction was quoted 14 points down. At this level market ruled steady and on Bulls' support improved 8 points further and finally closed at a decline of 11 points.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.69
To-day's Opening Rate	18.62, 18.60
Difference	plus .07, —.09
To-day's Closing Rate	18.58
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 5.

To-day Liverpool market was expected to open 24 points up but owing to favourable weather over cotton the market opened 16 points higher. At this level owing to speculative buying the market improved 3 points and remained steady at 10 penny. Owing to Continental selling and long liquidation market eased off 3 points and 12-15 p.m. Officia value were quoted 16 points up in July auction. At this level the market remained steady and finally closed at 14 points higher. American Middling Spot were quoted 3 points up at 10.26 and Egyptian Spot remained 46 points down at 17.25. The total imports of the day were 94,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.81
To-day's Opening Rate	10.00
Difference	plus .19
To-day's Closing Rate	9.95
Difference	plus 014

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

From Seth Bishambarlal Mahashwari:—

No precipitation. Slightly warmer. Entire belt generally fair. Western belt partly cloudy.

LATER.

Between midnight to day light slightly to moderate rainfall Oklahama and North Texas.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, June 5.	
Silver Ready	24 0 0 Unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 1 0 Unchanged.

Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, June 5.	
1st Settlement	55 1 0
2nd Settlement	54 14 0
3rd Settlement	54 14 0

NEWS IN BRIEF

Allahabad, June 5.—Sir Shah Mahomed Sulaiman, Puisne Judge, Allahabad High Court, was the recipient of many congratulations from the Bench and the Bar on the conferment of Knighthood on him.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1929.

Broken Pledges

—:o:—

We would draw our readers' pointed attention to the letter, published elsewhere, on the grievances of the students of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. The letter was sent to us by the Secretary of the Students' Union of the School, who said that it had been approved by a general meeting of all the students. At the same time the Principal wrote to us saying that the article was sent to us "in the face of his expressed disapproval of such a course" and asking us not to publish it. After due deliberation we publish it because it deals with a matter of public interest and because we see nothing contrary to discipline in the students' action in sending the letter for publication.

The students' grievance is that the promises about prospects of duly qualified students are not being kept. On the occasion of opening the school the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, said: "This School is an attempt to provide in the first place a School of Geology which will rank with similar institutions in Great Britain: it is to furnish a supply of trained men to the coal mining industry and to other industries throughout India; it is to solve the problem of recruitment of young men of this country for the Geological Survey of India and in the Indian Mines Department." One may gather from this that the course of instruction provided in the school is fairly high both on the theoretical and the practical sides. But the qualified students now complain that the prospects offered them are nothing like what were promised them, that they are offered a salary "even lower than that of the ordinary artisan," but that "for similar and lower qualifications possessed by Europeans and for the same post they are paid high salaries even in the very first instance." The grievances of the students, therefore, is calculated to rouse the suspicion that Government under pressure from vested interests are seeking to take away with the left hand what they gave with the right.

If the facts are as reported, they need to be carefully investigated in the interests alike of the Indianisation of the Services and of technical education in the country. The students concerned will do well to quote more facts and figures in support of their grievances, and the Principal, too, may throw some light on the subject. It is often said against Indian students that they have no aptitude for technical studies and manual work. When as a matter of fact a large number of Indian students flock to the technical schools and colleges and get duly qualified, it would be a serious matter to discourage them with low salaries and preferential treatment to Europeans. Such a subterfuge is, at least as bad as not giving adequate opportunities to Indians for technical instruction. We trust non-official members of the Central Legislature will see that immediate steps are taken to inquire into and redress the grievances of the students.

Labour Cabinet.

—:o:—

Speculation about the Labour Cabinet seemed to be until yesterday much less keen than about the Derby horses and Jinks was more on men's lips than "Mac." Only one forecast of the Cabinet is made which, however, has nothing surprising about it, except that Mr. Macdonald has known better than to combine two offices in himself and that Lord Olivier is to be given a second chance with India. The "Times," commenting on the forecast, gives some Poloniuslike, if superfluous, advice to Mr. Macdonald. "The India Office," says the paper profoundly, "will inevitably be more important for the next year or two than it has been for many years." Let us hope the Office will not last quite so long as that. Then the paper adds solemnly that Labour, while it "has a great opportunity also runs the risk of a great disaster." We agree. The quintessence of the advice is in the following: "It is of the utmost consequence that the next Secretary of State for India should be neither a doctrinaire nor an ignoramus." Whatever Lord Olivier may think about the warning, we are sure Lord Birkenhead would not relish the last few words.

Strike and Share Brokers

—:o:—

Though a large number of mills in Bombay are working, the strike situation is one which not only cannot cause any satisfaction to those who are genuinely interested in the welfare of the industry and workers alike, but which spells ruin to both unless prompt measures are taken to restore the normal working of the mills. The statement in the textile industry is slowly but surely having its disastrous repercussion on the financial and industrial life of the city apart from the heavy loss which both the mill-owners and the workers have to bear. It is gratifying to learn that some leading members of the Bombay Stock Exchange, who are in a position to visualise the ruin that awaits Bombay, are making efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement. On the other hand, reports have reached us from reliable sources that some members of the Stock Exchange are themselves indirectly seeking to prolong the present unfortunate conflict for reasons which need not be mentioned. The reports are hardly credible. However that may be, the authorities of the Bombay Stock Exchange will be making a constructive contribution to an early and satisfactory settlement if they suspend speculative business in mill shares until the present crisis is over.

A Crying Injustice

—:o:—

Among the very few instances of the recognition of true merit in the latest Honours' List is the M.B.E., conferred on Dr. Socrates Noronha—the Medical Officer in charge of the Anti-Venereal Department of the Bombay Municipality. Dr. Noronha has rendered invaluable services in connection with the fight against venereal diseases in this city. It will be recalled that when in 1910 the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases revealed in England the havoc that these diseases played with the physique and stamina of the people, a movement was at once set on foot to combat the spread of this great scourge of humanity. A similar movement was started in Bombay in 1917 on the initiative of Dr. Turner, late Health Officer of Bombay, and Dr. Noronha was placed in charge of it. Since then, Bombay has had some startling revelations regarding the dissemination of this evil and vigorous propaganda has been carried on in the press and the platform. One result of this propaganda was the advent to India of the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council who confirmed the findings of the local body. The Municipal Anti-Venereal Clinic at Lamington Road has done splendid work during the last twelve years in treating these diseases and training medical men in post-graduate study of venereal diseases.

We congratulate Government on the proof they have given of their recognition of Dr. Noronha's services but we would draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the grave injustice that has been done to this public-spirited citizen in overlooking his legitimate claims to the post of the Venereal Specialist for the Presidency, an appointment which was recently created by Government and for which as usual, an I.M.S. has been selected not because he has any special qualification for the post but because he is an I.M.S. He has been selected to go to England for training in venereal diseases with a view to take up the place of the Venereal Specialist for the Government of Bombay. That is hardly a businesslike or fair way of doing things for it involves overlooking the just claims of Dr. Noronha who as a local expert both on social and medical sides of the question has opened the eyes of Government to the necessity of the measures that they now propose to take. We have on previous occasions drawn attention to the joint protest of the honorary staff of the J. J. Hospital, who are the cream of the medical profession of Bombay against this iniquous appointment. No action seems yet to have been taken on this protest but we trust His Excellency will give his personal attention to this matter and see that justice is done.

A THROUGHT FOR THE DAY

—:o:—

"Throughout my stay at Hissar I was feeling extremely uneasy for a voice from within told me I was neglecting my real mission, and was merely wasting my life. My spirit wanted flights and felt cribbed in the cramping small town of Hissar. For the discharge of duty and to fulfil its own potentialities it sought a vaster field. In spite of the worldly success I had attained I felt day and night that I was drifting away from the real goal of my life; in other words I felt my success to be a mere failure. To amass wealth was not the object of my life. To enjoy luxury was not my goal. To win official honours was not my ambition. My spirit yearned for things quite different from these. I wanted to sacrifice myself for my people and my country as the moth burns itself in the candle flame and Hissar was not the proper place for fulfilling this ambition. All the years that I spent in Hissar I felt myself to be a mere stranger."

—LALA LAJPATRAI.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES DHANBAD

—:o:—

STORY OF BROKEN PLEDGES

To The Editor of 'The Chronicle.'

Sir,—The accompanying article has been drafted by the unanimous approval in a general meeting of all the students. I have been authorised by them to send it for publication. Its publication is very essential and nothing should stop it. If possible please offer comments in the paper.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. MATHUR.
Secretary, Students' Union, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
June 2.

The Indian School of Mines was established as a result of the recommendation of the Industrial Commission. The evidence rendered before the Commission convinced them that Indianisation in all superior services was possible and necessary. With this end in view and to enable Indians to take a large and more important share in the development of India's great industries, they recommended the immediate establishment of various technical schools equipped to qualify men to the highest pitch of efficiency—and one such was this school.

The school was opened on the 9th December 1927 by His Excellency, the Viceroy, Lord Irwin who was pleased to observe: "This school is an attempt to provide in the first place a school of Geology which will rank with similar institutions in Great Britain; it is to furnish a supply of trained men to the coal mining industry and to other industries throughout India; it is to solve the problem of recruitment of young men of this country for the geological survey of India and in the Indian Mines Department." True to their word, the Government gave ready encouragement from the very outset by providing many scholarships for study here and also by associating their name with this institution. This attracted many to this place.

We have nothing to say about their honest attempt to train Indians to the highest pitch of efficiency. But the grievances for the redress of which the help of the legislative bodies, both Provincial and Imperial, is sought is this.

Though Indians are being trained here so well and they have not been found to show what His Excellency has been pleased to remark as "reluctance on the part of Indian boys to embark on technical studies," why and wherefore is the differential treatment meted out to them at the time of employment? It is, indeed a boast, but it is no idle boast to say that the Indian students from here have not been found by the men under whom they are placed during the practical training every year to be wanting in those so-called 'White' qualities of trustworthiness, devotion to duty, realisation of responsibility and executive ability—as is manifested by the reports received by the Principal on the work of the students from the managers and such officials.

This year, the third year that

(Continued on page 10).

Notes of the Day

Britishers' Plea for Semi-Slavery.

In the course of a discussion on forced labour at the International Labour Office at Geneva the Indian workers' delegate naturally urged that such labour should be totally suppressed. But the British Government delegate is understood to have pleaded that forced labour "could not be abolished, but should be made an object of searching examination." Evidently he referred to India and not Britain. Else he would be recalled at once. Presumably he is a descendant of those Britishers who fought against and abolished slavery. But Imperialism has corrupted him. Forced labour is not far different from slavery and will not be tolerated by Indians much longer. Passive resistance cannot be more honourably offered than against this relic of barbarism, sought to be cherished by the agents of Britain.

Peasants' Discontent.

It is well-known that there has been for some time past acute discontent among the peasants of some talukas in Maharashtra with regard to the recent land revenue revision settlement. A number of meetings and conferences have been and are being held to give expression to this discontent. But the proposed meeting in Bombay of several leaders of Maharashtra and representatives of the aggrieved peasants to interview Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on the subject promises to be a prelude to some organised action in addition to verbal protests. Meanwhile Mr. Vallabhbhai himself has been active and reconnoitring. Last week he toured the Khandesh District estimating the strength of feeling and organisation there. He may be trusted to insist on adequate preparation before launching any campaign of passive resistance.

Their Demands.

About a thousand peasants of the Palghar taluka met in conference on Sunday last under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. The conference passed a resolution stating: "As it has been proved by the Report of the Bardoli Enquiry Committee that the data for the increased assessment are incorrect, this Conference demands that the Government should not levy the revised assessment and should refund the difference between the old and revised assessment levied anywhere in the Presidency within the last ten years and that revision settlement wherever in progress should be suspended so long as the Land Revenue Code is not suitably amended." Officials may smile at the resolution but that is what they must have done when Bardoli began with a milder resolution. We do not think that the peasants of Palghar, Bassein, Baglan and other talukas will be content with paper resolutions.

Folk Schools.

The people of Panchmahals deserve to be congratulated on their efforts to start their own village schools in addition to those conducted by the District Local Board. So long as the financial and other relations between the Government and the local bodies are what they are, it is not safe to rely on the local bodies alone for any rapid development in mass education. People's own schools are in any case highly desirable because they are more likely to enlist the active sympathy and co-operation of the public and because they can better adapt the instruction given by them to local conditions than the red-tape-ridden Government or Local Board schools. We trust the newly started Association in the Panchmahals will give due attention to the education of adult villagers.

A Bundle of Fallacies.

Elsewhere is published a curious letter against Prohibition by Mr. M. P. Madan. It is published partly because such letters and such persons are so rare and because it gives Prohibitionists an idea of the mentality of those deceived by the propaganda of wet interests. Mr. Madan's letter is a bundle of fallacies and untruths. He ventures out of his depths when he seeks to make out that Hindu and Islamic scriptures do not condemn liquor. He goes against the evidence of the eye when he argues that liquor is not injurious to health. His doubt whether those who demand prohibition deserve Swaraj is not worth serious consideration. His main contention is that some minority communities in India do not believe in Prohibition. May we know where about in India they can be found?

INDIA IN BRITISH ELECTION

—:o:—

(BY SUNDER KABADI)
(By Air Mail.)
LONDON, May 24.

Though the three principal parties of Great Britain have refrained from making any reference to India in the General Election there is one Party in the country, though very small, which has made India one of the chief election planks of that Party. As this Party is not in favour of canvassing support for the Nehru Report which, in its opinion, falls much short of India's right for complete independence, it has in its programme, asked for complete independence for India.

All the 25 candidates who are seeking election on the Communist Party ticket maintain at each and every meeting that one of the real issues of the election is the demand of India for right to rule herself. In explaining its position why it has not been able to run candidates in all the constituencies, the Communist Party has declared that it is an implacable enemy of the other three Parties, which do not believe in fulfilling their promises to India made during the war and as they could not collect the necessary deposit money, £150, it has not been able to oppose all the candidates. Yet the refusal of their nomination will be made an occasion of a protest demonstration to be carried on up to the polling day when the voters will be asked, notwithstanding the absence of a Party candidate's name on the ballot paper to register their voting paper with some slogan of the election campaign.

SHAUKAT USMANI'S CANDIDATURE.

The Party has, however, been able to put up a fight against all the candidates who are members of the Simon Commission on the plain and simple issue of India's protest against the appointment of the Commission. The most notable fight in this connection will, therefore, be in Spen Valley, the seat of Sir John Simon, who, as Mr. Winston Churchill recently said, is fighting under a White Flag of the Conservative Party. In this constituency, Shaukat Usmani now in Meerut jail awaiting trial for "conspiring to wage war to deprive the King of his Sovereignty", has been adopted as a Party candidate and in accepting the offer Usmani wired from the jail: "Accept nomination Spen Valley Election. Must expose hypocrisy of Simon Commission."

Mr. George Brown, Usmani's Election Agent, thereupon addressed a letter to the Secretary of State for India asking for the candidate's release in order that he may be able to participate in the election. Sir John Simon, who is proclaimed to be a great sportsman, was also asked to support the request, but the latter thought it would be highly improper on his part to interfere and suggested that the best course

(Continued on page 10).

INTER ARTS EXAM. RESULTS

40 P. C. Successful

B. N. ADARKAR NO. 286 WINS 2 PRIZES AND 2 SCHOLARSHIPS

The results of the Inter Arts Examination were declared yesterday. Out of a total of 2,088 candidates, 825 passed, viz. 3 in first class, 56 in second class and 766 in pass class. The percentage worked out comes to a little less than 40 per cent.

CLASS I.

M P Gaitonde; B N Adarkar; V G Pradhan.

CLASS II

9 J J Ashar.
10 S K Athavale.
13 *D N Bhagvat.*
18 B V Bhatwadekar.
36 R M Dave.
48 T D Desai.
107 V G Khare.
171 P A Padhye.
197 A T Pawar.
199 G S Phadke.
247 P R Thakkare
285 D D Yennemadi.
287 A C Ambdekar.
290 R M Bhagwat.
293 C V Bhatt.
305 R M Desai.
317 T M Joshi.
332 P H Nijsure.
345 D S Phatak.
348 P S Rege.
352 *Dilshad A Sayyaa.*
358 S C Sheth.
376 *Dhun B. Anklesaria.*
407 *Josephine D'Lyma.*
429 S. Kapur.
441 *Jer F. Mehta.*
450 *Mani B. Mulla.*
478 *Perin J. Vachha.*
596 A T Eutterfield.
600 S M C Pinto.
619 K P Sahasrabudhe.
741 S D Jeste.
968 C G Kharkar.
1068 *P B Paymaster.*
1092 B V Saraf.
1119 H M Bhatt.
1175 R H Mehta.
1181 G B Oza.
1199 C N Patel.
1219 J T Shah.
1251 N K Bambhania.
1257 K D Dholakia.
1259 M N Doshi.
1350 B M Desai.
1356 K M Desai.
1602 S A Dharigauda.
1624 S V Limaye.
1631 M P Mushrif.
1621 G G Gokhale.
1754 R S Hegde.
1848 R K Manavi.
1917 K D Naniwadekar.
1968 M T Thadani.
2005 K T Daryanani.
2025 A K Jiandani.
2070 M H Vaswani.

PASSES.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

Sanskrit and Logic.

1 P M Abhyankar.
2 V K Abhyankar.
5 D T Agarkar.
6 S T Aftiwadekar.
11 N K Barot.
12 S D Barve.
14 B G Bhansali.
15 S T Bhansali.
16 I C Bhatt.
17 N S Bhatt.
19 N T Bhende.
27 *L G Chitnis.*
28 M B Chitnis.
34 J H Dalal.
35 G T Dave.
37 S P Dave.
40 B L Desai.
41 D C Desai.
42 D N Desai.
43 H S Desai.
45 M L Desai.
V B Desai.
51 B D Deshmukh.
54 V V Dewoolkar.
56 V C Dhruva.
57 D V Dixit.
60 H L Doshi.
63 D D Gadgil.
66 R J Ghelani.
67 D T Gitay.
69 P G Goraksha.
70 N B Goray.
71 *C G Gupte.*
72 C G Gupte.
76 Y S Jagavkar.
77 B G Jagirdar.
78 J N Jaini.
86 S V Joshi.
89 M J Joshipara.
90 P R Kamat.
93 D M Kapadia.
94 H M Kapadia.
96 P C Kapadia.
97 S M Kapadia.
100 M R Karkar.
101 D S Karnad.
105 K C Khaladkar.
106 Y G Khanvilkar.
108 V S Kharkar.
109 S V Kharvandikar.
110 G R Kher.
112 S B Kher.
113 H V Kirtane.
122 K A Limaye.
128 G J Mane.
131 A S Marwadi.
132 S C Master.
133 J M Matani.
134 *M P Mathai.*
135 V K Mehendale.
136 B D Mehta.
137 C H Mehta.
138 J N Mehta.
139 P P Mehta.
140 R V Mehta.
142 T C Mehta.
144 *V M Mehta.*
146 R R Merchant.
147 *M R Modak.*
148 A G Modi.
151 S N Mokashi.
153 D S Mungekar.
155 B V Nadkarni.
156 B S Nadkarni.
163 H K Naik.
165 *M D Nanavati.*
166 N T Nanavati.
168 M M Nerurkar.
170 N M Padhye.
172 B B Pakvasa.
174 D R Palsekar.
177 N T Pandit.
178 N V Pandit.
182 *P C Parekh.*
183 J C Parikh.
184 T B Parmar.
187 D V Patankar.
188 S P Patel.
192 R S Patkar.
193 S S Patkar.
196 S A Patwardhan.
198 R R Pendse.
201 V L Pitkar.
202 P K Pradhan.
213 R G Sambre.
215 K J Sangani.
216 K P Saughavi.
217 S G Sanzgiri.
219 V R Savant.
221 V G Sejpal.
223 V M Senjit.
228 H V Shah.
229 S A Shah.
232 R H Shanghavi
234 J N Sheth.
235 E V Shikhare.
238 N K S Sohoni.
241 S V Sukthankar.
244 V G Tambwekar.
250 H C Thakore.
252 D K Thatte.
253 C G Trilokekar.
254 B V Trivedi.
255 M O Trivedi.
256 M R Trivedi.
260 R S Vaidya.
263 S V Vaidya.
265 B P Vaishnav.
267 R N Vakil.
268 S I Vakil.
269 A K Vala.
271 D D Vasavada.
274 *L K Vijayakar.*
275 M M Vijayakar.
277 M K Vora.
278 D M Vyas.
279 W V Wagh
280 Y S Waghmare.
282 N D Waknis.
283 G G Wani.

SANSKRIT and MATHEMATICS

289 D G Bapat.
294 K D Bhatt.
295 M K Bhundia.
297 H C Buch.
299 E P Coelho.
300 M C Dala.
301 S M Dalal.
302 N R Desai.
304 P M Desai.
308 D C Doshi.
309 *V W Dukle.*
313 S R Gothivrekar.
314 B B Gujarati.
315 M N Heble.
318 M V Kalelkar.
321 D K Karandikar.
323 J H Khabaria.
326 V G Mavlankar.
327 A R Mehta.
329 K C Mohile.
330 G M Naik.
331 V G Naik.
336 G K Palande.
337 A G Panashikar.
340 M N Parikh.
341 A N Patel.
342 V A Patel.
344 G D Phadke.
346 V M Ponda.
355 A O Shanghavi
356 B G Sheth.
357 C P Sheth.
359 N S Shirodkar.
360 B K Sonar.
361 V N Talpade.
363 R J Thakar.
364 K D Thakkar.
365 T B Thakkar.
367 N B Varadkar.

FRENCH AND LOGIC.

371 G M Adur.
374 *Elvira Olivia Amarala.*
375 C I Amin.
379 A R Athaide.
380 *Gool A. Avasia.*
381 M S Awan.
382 *Sabar J Bamboat.*
383 D B Bamjee.
384 H F Bana.
385 *Elsie W. Baptista.*
386 C J Batliboi.
387 *Freny F. Bhesania.*
389 J B Billimoria.
390 *Tehmi J. Birdy.*
392 I Coutinho.
393 Curian Thomas.
395 *Tehmi K. Daruvalla.*
396 K C Daruwalla.
398 *Oliva Nataline Demello.*
399 B M Desai.
400 V V Desai.
404 *Hilla B. Dhalla.*
408 *Violet D'Monte.*
409 *Jer R Dotivala.*
410 *Dora D'Sylva.*
411 N K Dubash.
412 H M Dumasia.
414 R J Errunza.
415 Alphonso Ferreira.
416 *Marjorie Elaine Ferreira.*
417 *Mehra P Gandhy.*
418 Y A Gole.
419 *Dossan S. Hodivala.*
420 B B Ichaporia.
421 S C Javeri.
422 M M Jayakar.
423 N B Jeejeebhoy.
424 P J Jeejeebhoy.
425 S N Jussawala.
426 A R Kamat.
428 *Vidya M Kapadia.*
430 *Gool C Kerrawalla.*
431 *Tehmina C. Kerrawalla.*
433 P P Khergamwalla.
435 B S Kurwa.
437 *Malti S. Mankar.*
440 E S Mehta.
442 P A Mehta.
445 *Khorshed T Mistry*
446 *Mehra M Mistry.*
456 *Gulab G Navalkar.*
458 *Mildred Phylis Nunes.*
459 D F Panthaki.
460 M A Patel.
464 H I Rahimtoola.
465 H R Raja.
466 N B Rele.
468 *Jasumati V. Setalvad.*
469 M M Sethna.
470 M J Sethna.
471 D A Sethna.
473 B D Solomon.
476 *Nora Mary Tellis.*
477 *Gai J Udwadia.*

FRENCH AND LOGIC.

481 **L Vijayakar.**
482 G G Vinod.
483 **H K Wadia.**
484 K R Warzkar.

FRENCH AND MATHEMATICS.

485 H J Dastur.
488 B M Mulgaokar.
490 D M Parab.
491 R G Paranjape.
492 S H Sukthankar.
493 **M M Telang.**

PERSIAN AND LOGIC.

494 K K Aga
496 **N M Arsiwalla.**
497 **F F Asha.**
500 J F Bhathena.
501 D R Bilimoria.
502 F R Bilimoria.
511 N J Dastur.
512 P A Dookandar.
513 T M Dutia.
516 S N Ghag.
517 M M Giani.
518 A A Golandaz.
520 K S Jami.
524 D F Keeka.
527 E L Lokhandwala.
531 R M Mehta.
532 H G Merchant.
535 H J Muljiani.
536 A B Munshi.
538 D P Nanavati.
541 K N Pardiwalla.
548 I M Rawat.
549 D R Sanjana.
551 G A Shaikh.
554 J R Shroff.
560 A G Vazir.
561 D E Wadia.

LATIN AND LOGIC.

567 M Colaco.
568 D Creado.
569 V Creado.
571 G Da Cunha.
572 J R De Sa.
573 P J De Souza-Lonzado.
575 M D'Souza.
581 C F Freitas.
583 R P Mascarenhas
584 F F Menezes.
585 H Noronha.
586 A Pereira
587 C Pereira.
589 A Remedios
590 W F Ribeiro.
591 N M Robertson.
593 J E Shroff.
594 A A Silveira.
595 K Srinivasarao.

LATIN AND MATHEMATICS.

599 H Nunes.
601 F Valles.

AVESTA-PAHLAVI AND LOGIC.

602 F A Bubarivala.
603 N E Gandhi.
604 M F Kanga.
605 J F Kapadia.
609 J S Parakh.
610 P P Pavri.

HEBREW AND LOGIC.

612 **E Ezekiel.**
613 R S Ezekiel.

PALI AND LOGIC.

618 M K Pradhan.

PORTUGUESE AND LOGIC.

623 S R Bharne.

PORTUGUESE AND MATHEMATICS.

624 A Chikhalikar.

ARABIC AND MATHEMATICS.

628 M Ferozuddin.

POONA CENTRE.

SANSKRIT AND LOGIC.

630 R D Ambekar.
631 M M Amin.
635 A R Aroskar.
646 *K S Bapat.*
650 A V Bendre
653 *I Bhajekar.*
658 M G Bhave
659 S G Bhave.
661 N T Bhide.
668 M T Chati.
673 N J Chinmulgund.
678 D B Dadawala.
682 S D Darp.
688 D G Deshmukh.
689 D. G. Deshmukh.
690 P P Deshmukh
691 S M Deshmukh.
692 V H Deshmukh.
693 B Y Deshpande.
695 H V Deshpande.
698 S S Deshpande.
702 D B Dhande.
703 V G Dharap.
707 V K Dingre.
708 B S Diwate.
713 V V Gadgil
719 D M Gate.
721 D G Gatne.
723 J M Ghorpade.
729 M V Gujarathi.
730 P A Gujarathi.
734 S V Gupte.
735 Y G Hardikar.
740 P S Javale.
745 G B Joshi.
746 N K Joshi.
751 V G Joshi.
758 *M W Kanitkar.*
761 K P Karnik.
762 M R Karandikar.
763 V J Karnik.
764 K S Karve.
766 S M Kasbekar
773 G T Kharvandikar.
781 K U Kulkarni.
782 M L Kulkarni.
789 J S Kusurkar.
790 C B Lahoti.
792 N V Lele.
795 D V Lokhande.
799 S T Malgatti.
801 R B Manerikar.
806 V V Mulgund.
820 C B Palnitkar.
821 V T Pappu.
823 V K Paranjape.
828 G H Patil.
833 P S Patil.
839 D G Patwardhan.
844 D S Phanse.
845 V R Phatak.
847 D S Potnis.
849 D K Purandare
850 T D Purandare.
852 D N Rajwade.
855 P A Rane.
857 Y R Rangne.
862 V E Sarode
864 B R Savanur.
866 B F Shiggaon
867 K M Shilahar.
869 M K Shinde.
873 S V Shitut.
875 S G Shrotriya
885 R G Thakar.
886 V R Thakar.
889 M G Utgikar.
890 A A Vadparekh.
892 G S Vaidya.
897 J B Vyas.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

903 R N Achyut.
908 L G Asukhe.
910 A K Atre.
917 K D Bapat.
920 *Kusum N Bhat.*
923 P D Chandratre.
925 L N Chhapekar.
928 M V Damle.
930 B P Dani.
931 J R Dani.
935 K R Deshpande
938 V D Deshpande.
939 P V Devdhar.
947 D M Hatvalne.
954 M K Joshi.
957 B V Kakade.
959 B R Kanegaonkar.
960 U K Kanitkar.
961 M B Karajagi.
962 R S Karve.
964 S A Kavathekar.
965 G †N Kelkar.
966 K B Kelkar.
967 S C Khare.
969 D R Kharkar.
970 V G Kher.
977 K S Kulkarni.
981 V B Kulkarni.
996 A R Pandit.
1003 *S Patwardhan.*
1004 *P N Phadke.*
1005 R G Phadke.
1006 D M Pinge.
1007 M R Pinge.
1010 G L Purohit.
1011 V R Ranade.
1017 M V Sathye.
1019 K M Shah.
1022 R G Tidke.
1028 F Bezonji.
1032 A W Hakim.
1033 K J Irani.
1037 A M S Kazi.
1038 A M S Killedar.
1039 K B Menavlikar.
1041 T S Panjabi.
1042 K D Patel.
1043 M A Qaiyum.
1045 V R Reddy.
1046 J A Samson.
1050 A U Shaikh.
1051 C H Shaikh.
1053 M H A H Shaikh.
1054 P R Vedre.
1055 V R R Yarabadi.

PERSIAN and MATHEMATIC

1059 N G Moulvi.
1061 A A Shaikh.
1062 N P Shaikh.

FRENCH and LOGIC

1066 S Dileep.
1069 *F F Vakil.*

ARDHA-MAGADHI and LOGIC

1091 R M Rishi.
1093 S H Tambe.

PORTUGUESE and LOGIC

1101 J E Vaz.
1102 S M Kibe.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

SANSKRIT and LOGIC

1108 P R Anjaria.
1109 V H Avashia.
1118 D C Bhatt.
1122 M D Bhatt.
1123 M B Bhatt.
1128 S B Bhatt.
1132 V J Chokshi.
1133 L V Dani.
1136 K S Dave.
1140 S K Dave.
1141 G N Desai.
1142 K S Desai.
1145 P B D Desai.
1146 R B Desai.
1156 V R Jani.
1160 J S Jobanputra.
1166 K N Karbhari.
1174 N T Mehta.
1176 S M Munshi.
1183 J D Oza.
1187 H S Pandya.
1190 Y G Paranjpe.
1196 R M Parikh.
1197 S H Parikh.
1200 G D Patel.
1204 R K Patel.
1206 S C Patel.
1208 P B Patwari.
1210 G O Ruparelia.
1215 B O Shah.
1217 G D Shah.
1220 K V Shah.
1221 K M Shah.
1226 R N Shah.
1229 S M Shah.
1232 N S Shodhan.
1244 R C Tripathi.
1245 C J Trivedi.
1247 M N Trivedi.
1248 N K Trivedi.
1249 H H Vachharajani.
1250 C J Vithlam.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

1255 J C Desai.
1256 R N Desai.
1266 S M Mehta.
1268 G M Pandya.
1271 D K Patel.
1273 K T Pathak.
1274 C L Pujara.
1275 A V Ranade.
1277 N L Sheth.
1280 C H Sutaria.

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

PERSIAN AND LOGIC.

1303 N L Thakore.

PERSIAN AND MATHEMATICS.

1304 S A Chandhri.
1307 V R Kewalramani.

FRENCH AND LOGIC.

1309 N N Desai.
1312 J F Patel.

BARODA CENTRE.

SANSKRIT AND LOGIC.

1319 H R Ajmera
1325 R H Barote.
1327 G K Bedarker.
1328 C K Bhatt.
1331 H G Bhatt.
1340 S B Cholkar.
1344 **C M Dave.**
1346 A V Desai.
1349 B A Desai.
1351 C D Desai.
1352 C A Desai.
1354 C R Desai
1355 H M Desai.
1357 M R Desai.
1359 M V Desai
1360 M K Desai.
1361 N C Desai.
1362 N K Desai.
1364 N H Desai.
1370 I V Dholakia.
1374 V T Gambhirvala.
1375 S T Gandhi.
1376 N R Ghegrey.
1381 D R Jetly.
1387 V M Joshi.
1389 B D Kavi.
1390 V M Khale.
1392 J R Koli.
1398 M K Koli
1395 D I Majmudar.
1396 S M Majmudar.
1399 E A Majmundar
1402 B N Mehta.
1403 C B Mehta.
1404 R H Mehta.
1412 B H Oza.
1413 G C Oza.
1415 S V Pakvasa.
1418 P D Pandya
1419 J S Parikh.
1420 K D Parikh.
1422 O C Parikh.
1424 M S Pazmar.
1429 A M Patel
1431 R K Patel.
1432 B G Patel.
1441 N J Patel.
1450 P N Pathak.
1453 R S Patil.
1454 S V Patil.
1455 V P Patil.
1456 R P Patwari.
1461 N B Puranik.
1465 C D Rawal.
1466 S J Rege.
1467 B R Salunke.
1471 C B Shah.
1478 J H Shah.
1479 K P Shah.
1480 K B Shah.
1482 M M Shah.
1484 R C Shah
1494 J C Shukla.
1500 N D Tiakkar.
1504 N C Trivedi.
1505 V M Trivedi.
1506 D L Upadhyaya.
1509 B P Vaidya.
1510 R A Vakil.

SANSCRIT and MATHEMATICS

1516 S G Dev.
1519 D N Gosalia.
1521 *I Y Kale.*
1522 Y N Karve.
1524 B L Majmundar.
1527 F J Patel.
1528 N D Patel.
1531 V B Wakade.

FRENCH and LOGIC.

1532 N K Amin.
1535 V N Sule.

PERSIAN and LOGIC.

1544 U S Bora.
1546 J R Contractor.
1547 N P Contractor.
1548 E F Deboo.
1550 V S Desai.
1553 A F Goriawalla.
1558 H S Khan.
1561 M A Memon.
1565 I M Musani.
1568 V D Vene.
1569 B K Patel.
1573 U A Pathan.
1574 H H Shah.
1579 N J Trivedi.
1580 I T Vasavada.

PERSIAN and MATHEMATICS

1584 A S Patel.
1585 A A Shaikh.

ARDHA-MAGADHI and LOGIC.

1588 V J Mazumdar.

SANGLI CENTRE.

SANSKRIT and LOGIC.

1591 K D Apte.
1604 H S Ekkundi.
1606 B V Gulavani.
1609 V A Hosamani.
1617 K H Kotnis.
1619 G G Kulkarni.
1622 S M Kulkarni.
1623 G N Lakkimar.
1626 G S Marathe.
1634 S S Nejjur.
1638 P G Pai.
1642 B S Pendse.
1643 V M Ponkshe.
1647 B T Shetti.
1648 V G Vaidya.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

1653 V H Nagarhalli.

Ardha-Magadhi and Logic.

1658 K B Bhandari.
1659 K A Chaugule.
1662 G R Gujar.
1665 B S Patil.
1667 A B Rooge.
1669 S D Sansare.

Ardha-Magadhi & Mathematics.

1671 B A Chaugule.

DHARWAR CENTRE.

Sanskrit and Logic.

1673 B R Aparanji.
1676 S M Badgandi.
1677 L H Balarsmanavar.
1680 M M Bonnur.
1683 V V Bhat.
1684 B N-Bijjur.
1685 B B Chitgupi.
1688 B P Dharwarkar.
1689 M D Dhopeshwarkar.
1692 G J Gundoor.
1695 R S Harlapur.
1697 C B Hiremath.
1698 S C Hiremath.
1699 D B Hombal.
1701 C S Jigjinni.
1704 S B Kadkol.
1708 T D Kanade.
1709 R L Koppikar
1710 S B Kubsad.
1717 Y B Kurubar.
1719 K N Mangalvedkar.
1720 R K Mannur.
1721 B S Mathad.
1725 R A Mundkur.
1727 B S Pangi.
1730 M S Patil.
1733 S M P S F Peerzade.
1736 K G Sattur.
1739 N K Shirahatti.
1742 K A Wodeyar.
1743 N K Yardi.
1744 B V Zalki.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

1746 H C Angadi.
1747 M N Bhat.
1748 B A Chaugule.
1749 S V Desai.
1750 R V Dhotrikar.
1752 A S Gudi.
1755 S S Hukeri.
1756 S R Joshi.
1757 K V Kalghatgi.
1758 V R Kittur.
1760 R G Kulkarni.
1761 R S Kulkarni.
1765 G M Pancharg.
1767 S H Patil.
1769 B V Punekr.
1772 N A Salgar.
1774 N P Sukergar.
1775 C V Tavkari.
1776 M V Vettinamani.

Persian and Logic.

1779 **Y S Janawadkar.**
1782 A M Shaik.

Persian and Mathematic.

1784 J Paul Gonsavles.
1786 M M Shigkol.

French and Logic.

1787 *A F David.*

KOLHAPUR CENTRE

Sanskrit and Logic.

1791 D R Altekar.
1792 A G Angadi.
1794 C P Basawraddi.
1795 P S Bhagwat.
1796 K N Bhandarkar.
1798 R D Bhosale.
1800 S D Borde.
1801 D V Bugadikatti.
1804 A D Chitnis.
1807 B G Desai.
1809 Y R Desai.
1811 G R Dongare.
1815 D A Gole.
1821 B D Hukeri.
1827 G S Kabnurkar.
1831 S R Kanthi.
1833 Y G Karlekar.
1834 B S Kasar.
1838 G M Kodolikar.
1843 N B Kulkarni.
1844 S N Kulkarni.
1853 B A Mundas.
1857 K F Patil.
1863 V G Prabhu.
1865 S K Rahator.
1866 S G Redkar.
1867 L R Sabnis.
1868 D J Sadhale.
1877 C D Shintre.
1889 L L Yeligar.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

1890 D V Agnihotri.
1891 L V Agnihotri.
1892 V B Anantbhat.
1893 L V Bandivadekar.
1894 N V Bhatavadekar.
1900 Y N Deshpande.
1901 M G Dhere.
1908 D B Kokane.
1910 V P Kulkarni.
1925 Y N Rajagoli.
1929 N T Sarnaik.
1930 B S Savant.
1935 S S Upadhye.

Persian and Logic.

1948 N A Shaikh.

Persian and Mathematics.

1950 I A Bagewadi.
1954 S B Wanakudre.

Sanskrit and Logic.

1957 P K Advani.
1959 T J Hotchandani.
1964 K Y Sawant.

Sanskrit and Mathematics.

1969 S P Kotamraj.

French and Logic.

1970 *N C Anklesaria.*
1971 *S M Irani.*
1972 H D Jhangiani.

French and Mathematics.

1978 *K B Shroff.*

Persian and Logic.

1979 D N Advani.
1982 P D Advani.
1983 R H Advani.
1985 M K Ahuja.
1990 G K Bhagat.
1993 H A Bhagwanani.
1994 C K Bhambhani.
1995 L R Bhambhani.
2004 U P Chhugani.
2010 A G Ghaloo.
2011 F H N A Ghulamally.
2012 N S Gidwani.
2015 S R Harsinghani.
2016 D E Hingorani.
2020 K A Jaipal.
2021 D K Jaisinghani.
2022 L C Jeswani.
2023 V S Jetley.
2027 T M Kanar.
2028 G K Keswani.
2029 P R Khilnani.
2031 L S Khushalani.
2032 T D Kripalani.
2033 M L A K Kureshi.
2036 D K Makhija.
2037 K N Malkani.
2039 P H Malkani.
2040 A A Manghi.
2041 M T Mansukhani.
2045 H R Motiramani.
2047 R H Motwani.
2048 S B Motwani.
2059 K N Sipahimalani.
2060 *P P Sipahimalani.*
2061 G M I Sullemani.
2063 *S R Thawani.*
2067 G S Thawani.
2068 F P Tolani.
2069 D B Vachha.
2071 H R Wadhwani.
2073 *S L Wadhwani.*

Persian and Mathematics.

2076 S P Bhatia.
2080 A G Makhijani.
2081 G H K S Pir
2082 H V Tahilaamani.
2083 D K Thadhani
2084 T M Thadhani.
2085 F K Vaswani

PASS.

KEEPING TERMS.

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.A. examination:—

Nos. 576; 629; 814 888; 902; 936; 946; 1263; 1287; 1317; 1440; 1443; 1448; 1493; 1499; 1566; 1632; 1927.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

Prizes and Scholarships have been awarded as under:—

The Hughlings Prize.—To No. 18 (B V Bhatwadekar)

The Venayekarao Jagonnathji Sunkersett Prize—To No. 286 (B N Adarkar)

The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 286 (B N Adarkar)

The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships—T Nos. 536 and 381 (A B Munshi, and M S Awan)

The Bhavnagar Percival Scholarship—To No. 1199 (C N Patel)

The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize—To No. 286 (B N Adarkar)

The Gangabai Bhat Scholarship—To No. 1003 **(S Patwardhan)**

The Bai Dayacore Morarbhoy Vijbhukhandas Sanskrit Scholarship—To No. 64 (M. P. Gaitonde)

The Framji Sorabji Bhavnagri Scholarship—To No. 604 (M F Kanga)

The Rao Bahadur Parvatishankar Manishankar Dave Scholarship—To No. 36 (R M Dave)

The Ibrahim Rahimtulla Khoja Testimonial Scholarship—To No. 535 (H J Muljiani)

The Shivchand Amarchand Talakchand Jain Scholarship—To No. 1671 (B A Chaugule)

The Bai Jaiji Pallonji Lalcaca Scholarship—To. No. 407 **(Josephine** D'Lyma).

MR. A. J. COOK AND MOSCOW BAN

—:o:—

(By Air Mail.)

LONDON, May 24.

The announcement that he has been placed under the ban of excommunication by Moscow came as a news to Mr. Arthur J. Cook, the Miners' Secretary. He was surprised at the reports that he had been expelled from various memberships because of his betrayal of the British proletariat.

In an interview Mr. Cook said he had no doubt that this was another stunt initiated by the British Communist Party, which was after his scalp because he opposed their "stupid and disruptive tactics". It was quite possible, Mr. Cook says, that when he visited the Russian Trades Union Congress in 1926 representing the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the Soviet people may have made him honorary member of something of that sort of their various institutions but at the same time he knew from his personal investigation while there that the whole British position was grossly misrepresented and false reports about Trade Union leaders of Great Britain were given by the leaders of the Communist Party.

In Mr. Cook's opinion the Communist Party of Great Britain was more responsible than any one else for the bad relationship that existed between Russian Trade Union and the Russian Government and the British people.

"Possibly," added the Miners' Secretary," by shaking hands with the Prince of Wales I have roused the hatred of the Communist Party of Russia as well as Britain, which I do not regret." In his opinion it was a farce for them to have given such a glorious welcome to King Amanullah on his last visit to Russia and perhaps even a greater welcome the Russians might give to the Prince of Wales if he went there.

Though the present tactics of the Communist Party have made them the laughing stock of the world, time, science, Socialism and sense must ultimately conquer and prove that poor Comrades Trotsky, Tomsky and others who are now labelled traitors and renegades were right.

What the People Say

—:o:—

A VISIT TO SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Since my last letter in your columns re. Spiritualism and Mr. Rishi, I called at the "premises" of the Indian Spiritualist Society last Friday evening with another gentleman.

The society may have members, but it does not boast of a "sumptuous club house" and Mr. Narayan Singh's description though a bit too severe, is not far wrong! Looking about the room where seances are held, one saw placards on these lines: "Remember our dear dead," "Silence during seances" etc., etc., which, together with black curtains on the doors and windows, no doubt create a spiritualistic atmosphere!

I was introduced to some of the leading members—by which I mean to those members who thought it their duty, out of the large membership the society boasts of to defend Mr. Rishi and his claims. Of this large membership, we were informed in a letter by one of the members of the society which appeared in your columns, supporting the "Big Chief." Mr. Rishi had not much to say for himself, and the discussions were for the most part carried on by Messrs. Jayakar, Khare and another excitable old member of the society. These gentlemen have already written to the press supporting Mr. Rishi. They asked me the motive of our so-called attack on Mr. Rishi, and I assured them that till May 5th 1929 I had not heard of Mr. Rishi nor of his claims and aspiration, but my attention was drawn to a letter which appeared in your paper signed by Mr. K. T. Alwa, and as certain claims had been made publicly by Mr. Rishi, I pointed out that as a member of the public I had every right to satisfy myself regarding these claims and that there was no question of malice or a personal attack on Mr. Rishi whatsoever. Surely no one can make a public statement and then refuse to have it verified by one of the "enquiring public"? To put the matter in a nut shell—during the discussion that took place between myself and the various other members it was agreed that the subject under discussion was one of their belief. I suggested that it was merely mental, and that it was in fact superstitious—which is exactly what I have stated in my previous letters that appeared in your columns.

I regret that I have only one other witness to corroborate this but I have no doubt that this statement will not be denied by them. Another statement by the rather excitable members was "Why should one want to annoy someone else who is going his way peacefully....."; "Supposing I represent 'X' articles and you are my copmetitor, would you like me to run down your line"? I leave it to your readers to read between the lines. These statements were made in the course of conversation with myself alone; therefore, I have nobody else to corroborate me. This being the case there is no need of my challenge to stand, as what I have said exactly tallies with their statements made to me personally.

As I said before Mr. Rishi had nothing to say or to show us, and I even suggested that he should name his own tests by which he impresses his sceptical prospective members, but of a nature that cannot be duplicated by human agency. I was told that everything could be shown if we wanted to see it in the right spirit. Here I should like to ask these questions: "must this subject be viewed in a neutral frame of mind? Does a person also have to believe in spiritualism before it can be demonstrated, the same as an individual must believe in telepathy before evidences of that subject can be given? Do you find it necessary to believe in aviation before you can witness an aeroplane flight and believe in the incandescence of a filament when current passes through it,t before you can see a demonstration of the light from a lamp bulb? Cannot a non-believer in aviation see an aeroplane in flight and be convinced? The idea of neutrality is too ludicrous to hold. If these phenomena exist they can be proven even to the sceptical: Why then are they not proven?" As nothing further was forthcoming and as I had already spent an hour in hearing and taking par in a discussion which brought us no nearer to the spirit of spiritutalism, the discussion was terminated.

I must say that these gentlemen showed us every courtsey for which I thank them, and they were very reasonable with both of us, except Mr. Narayan Singh who also turned up a little later. There does not seem to be any love lost between Mr. Narayan Singh and the rest of the members of the Society who were present!

Again thanking you for your courtesy, I remain.—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.

Marine Lines,
June 5.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS AND EXAMINERS

—:o:—

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I think your correspondent "Medicus" has gone a bit off the mark in denouncing examiners in the way he does in your issue of the 10th ultimo. I shall restrict my remarks to the practical side of the medical examination. In theory the examiners are absolutely justified in asking any question whatever. Students must know the theory also and not the practice of medicine alone. There are two sides to every question and I think you will agree with me when I say that examiners, poor fellows, are always hateful personages to students all over the world. You will also agree with me when I say that it is always duffers who complain and exaggerate the stiffness of questions in order to make an excuse for their failure.

Our University, August body that it is, is always framing newer and newer Syllabuses for the good of the students undoubtedly. And the examiners naturally like strict honourable men stick to the syllabuses in asking questions.

But if the teaching staff does not teach according to the syllabus it is no fault of the examiner or for that matter of the students either, now is it?

The fault lies with the Teaching Staff and the University for not bringing them to book.

Yet as is natural somebody must be blamed and who else more easily than the poor examiner. He is made out to be a hard fellow who is only out to fail the students. But of course this is so absolutely silly because examiners only become examiners to turn out better men as qualified doctors isn't it?

We must not forget, however that the teachers teach from an Utilitarian point of view. If, however you want them to teach from an examination point of view, special coaches should be appointed. Or the professors themselves should be asked to be present during the exams, to see with their own eyes and hear with their ears (otherwise they are liable to disbelieve) what questions are asked whether they are from the matter they have gone over so that they may prepare the students accordingly for the next time.

But under the present conditions, of having honorary local talent on the teaching staff, it is too much to expect busy medical practitioners of the first city in India to sit and waste so much time which is so precious to them in order that some few more future students of theirs might scrape through the exams.—Yours etc.

CAVALIER.

"MR. RISHI'S REPLY"

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Having read the above controversy in your esteemed paper, I crave for your indulgence to allow me some more space to explain my views about Mr. Rishi's "demonstrations of spiritualism for the information of the public in general and the simpletons in particular. The challenge of Messrs. Alwa and Wadia to Mr. Rishi, the head of the Indian Spiritual Institute, who had been to Europe twice to take active part in the International Spiritual Congress of the so-called world-renowned spiritualists, have at last moved him.

The first time before going to Europe, he announced in Marathi and English papers his own knowledge and progress in spiritualism and his mission in joining the discussions where so many international figures in Spiritualism would appear in person to exchange their views and explain their experiences. If I remember right he lamented at the utter callousness of Indians to lose such an opportunity and fail to send at least one representative on behalf of India.

After his return he treated the readers of the Bombay papers including yours with the experience he gained in attending the International Conference. Having read the glowing reports of the Conference and his personal achievement in the line, I was really wonder-struck at his power to command spirits whenever necessary. He further announced to the public that they can utilise this science for knowing the condition of the departed and getting messages from them to their relatives and friends. His articles in the papers in the form of communications from the dead to their relatives and friends made me more and more inquisitive about this great Rishi.

Afterwards I read that great leaders like Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Lokmanya Tilak, Swami Shraddhanand and Lala Lajpatrai rushed to Mr. Rishi one by one to give their messages to the people of India on their own sphere of activities when living.

These reports convinced me of the fact that some 8th Rishi must have taken Avatar, because I had known so far only 7 Rishis (i.e. Saptarshis), but I came to know that he charged his fees and this I was not prepared to pay unless I was satisfied about the truth of his claims.

Fortunately for me and unfortunately for Mr. Rishi, an opportunity was offered to me by a friend of mine who had lost his wife recently. I gladly accepted it, as I was anxious to see this 8th Rishi. But what did I find? This great Rishi seriously demanded Rs 5-0-0 for special sitting before he commenced his miracles, fearing, perhaps, that we would not pay him for his tamasha. We three had gone there and we were joined by Mr. Rishi and a youth to form the circle. We were given a lecture to be sincere in our thoughts and asked to shut our eyes and request the departed spirit to appear there to answer our questions. For sometime we observed all the formalities sincerely, but when we found the hidden hand of Mr. Rishi, namely the medium who had joined us later on working his tricks, we lost all our patience and I wanted to give then an open challenge to Mr. Rishi in the papers but I did not like to be the first to start this controversy unless I saw that others also thought of him as I did. Mr. Rishi had, however, the boldness to proclaim in papers that "only the ignorant and the obstinate do not believe in Spiritualism."

From my experience stated above, I for one cannot believe in spiritualism as demonstrated by Mr. Rishi and his lieutenants in the rooms of Indian Spiritualist, Society. He may well call me ignorant and obstinate if it suits him. Mr. Rishi says that spiritualists should not be going in for challenges where reward is offered for producing the truth of spirit communication because the condition must be inconsistent with the principles of spiritualism. How does then a spiritualist like Mr. Rishi undertake to call a spirit or in other words produce the truth of spirit communication if he is offere Rs. 5 for a special sitting? Mr. Rishi further adds that to think of commercialising this knowledge is to misunderstand the subject altogether.

Will Mr. Rishi honestly say that he is not commercialising this knowledge by charging his usual, and sometimes special fees to those who come to him.

Let him openly reply to my questions.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. VAIDYA.

May 14.

APPEAL TO THE YOUTH OF RAJPIPLA

—:o:—

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—Every young man of Rajpipla knows that a Youth League is established here with the evident object of uplifting our social and economic condition. Resolutions purporting abolition of caste dinners after the dead and pregnancy ceremony, non-attendance in marriage in which the age of the girl is not 14, and the purchase of Swadeshi for the personal use of every member were passed.

It is most unfortunate that looking to the vast majority of young men who can perceive the imperative necessity of such an institution, the number of members enrolled is microscopic. Efforts are not lacking on the part of the members to make an active propaganda. But the response is very poor. Therefore it is my most humble and fervent appeal to all young men of Rajpipla to rally round the banner of this League. Mere lip sympathy with the piousness of the object is hypocrisy. Brothers, therefore down with all caste dinners after the dead down with all early marriages and down with all patrician mentality in caste-matters. Let us send a categorical and unequivocal message to the old that we will no longer follow them. We want to see India educated, cultured, well-fed and well-dressed. Therefore let us awake. Pray, therefore enlist your membership to-day and make our movement a great success.—Yours,

MANILAL B. MEHTA.

Rajpipla.

A LESSON FROM FRANCE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the parallelism of the circumstances of the textile strikes in India and in France may convey some striking and abiding lessons to the recalcitrant elements here I beg for a corner of your esteemed paper for the insertion of the following extract from the "Economist". Vol. CVIII No. 4171. page 981. May 4:

"The collapse of the Communist-promoted and stubbornly maintained textile strike at Halluin marks the end of a struggle that has been going on seven months. The Communist leaders after imposing, during some years, conditions which practically took the control of the factories out of their owners' hands, finally made a demand for a universal rise of 50 cents an hour in wages. The employers when the workers ceased work, announced their intention of keeping their factories closed until they could be reopened under normal conditions of control. After a loss by 7,200 workers of over 30,000,000 francs in wages and the expenditure of a further twelve millions in strike pay, the workers defied their leaders *and went back to their looms on the same terms as before*. For the first time for many years in this country the employers have flatly declined to take back workers dismissed because of their participation in the strike, and fresh rules which have been accepted by the employees, set forth entirely fresh conditions for the conduct of the factories. No worker, for instance, has the obligation to belong to a trade union (although the right of combination continues to be recognised), and any unionists who attempt to exert pressure on non-unionists will be liable to dismissal. Workers are to undertake other classes of work, if there is nothing to do in their own special jobs. Unification of wage rates for piece-workers is abolished, each factory having the right to fix its own rates according to its particular situation. Syndicalist manifestations and all kinds of propaganda inside the factories are prohibitted under penalty of dismissal. On individual questions the employers pledge themselves always to meet delegates nominated by the workers but no interference by the workers with the direction, administration or management of the factories will be tolerated. The outcome of the Halluin revolutionary strike has had a marked effect on militant syndicalists throughout France, and appears likely to render the average French trade unionist less inclined in future to suffer arbitrary control by revolutionary trade union officials."

Since these happenings have been from France, the mother in a way of modern democracies, no further comment is necessary but one would surely wish that the moral may be pervasive in India for the benefit of all concerned particularly this the premier victim city and her younger sister in all Gujerat.—Yours etc.,

SARABHAI PRATAPRAI.

Madhuti Bombay No. 7.
June 4.

BUREAUCRATS AND BREACH OF LAWS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will give publication to the following statement that appeared in the "Efficiency Magazine" of London (May, 1929):—

"A movement is now going on to prevent Government officials from breaking the laws and evading punishment. Too many officials think that they can do as they please, as the Soviet does in Russia.

There are six ways in which bureaucrats are breaking the law and escaping punishment:—

(1) Breach of Promise.
(2) Usurpation of Authority.
(3) Trespass to Property.
(4) Imposition of Unauthorised Taxation.
(5) Impressment of Services.
(6) Delay or Denial of Justice.

Lord Justice Scrutton said: 'I personally feel that the whole subject of proceedings against Government Departments is in a very unsatisfactory state.'

Chambers of Commerce should send resolutions on this matter. The bureaucracy is going too far."

What are the state of things in British India and in Indian States?—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PALKAR.

"WHITE FLAG".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I find in your to-day's issue a letter published with the headlines "End the Dispute" under the signature of one who styles himself as "White Flag". As I do not know of any Labour Union in Bombay having "White Flag" I had proposed to take up Khadi "White Flag" for the new Trade Union that I have been organising with a view to better the present condition of Labour and to lead them to proper path as I believe that the policy adopted by the Girni Kamgar Union is detrimental to the country's interest and prosperity. As your correspondent has styled himself as "White Flag" I would like to know if there is any Labour Union already possessing a White Flag.

The object of the new Union that I have proposed to start is amicably to settle the dispute and to take up the Foreign Cloth Boycott Movement in order to help our Mill Industry and thus to obtain a share of the profits for the workmen which will help them to better their condition.—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR,
Nyayya Hakka Sanrakshak Kacheri.
Byculla Bridge, June 5.

FAMILY 12 YARDS

—:o:—

By An Mail.

LONDON, May 23.

There live in Egham Mr. and Mrs. Smith tallest family ever in Britain. The family consists of

Mr. E. Smith, 6 ft. 0 inch.
Mrs. Smith, 5 ft. 11 1/2 in.
Harry, 6 ft. 3 1/2 inch.
William, 6 ft. 4 inch.
Edward, 6 ft. 3 inch.
Ruby, 6 ft. 3 1/2 inch.

Ruby is with their parents whereas Harry is in New Zealand, William works in a sanatorium at Virginia Water and Edward lives with his wife in the same country. It is perhaps as well, for Rubby can give all the doors in the house a two inches beating. She is a maid at a local hotel, but she is also a philosopher. She said, "I am my mother's baby Ruby and little boys have heaps of fun with me and none of us can lose the habit of bobbing down even when we go through a 10 ft. doorway." She narrated, what happened when she went into a hospital a few years ago for an operation.

"When I recovered consciousness, I heard the nurse say to the doctor "what are we going to do with her feet? They were sticking out six inches from the end of the bed."

Mr. Smith is sixty-four, weighs 18 st. and for firthy five years has worked at a brewery. He said "they have been a rare handful, but now they are all taller than me, but I gave Harry a bit of the belt when he was 5 ft. 11 inch. I can keep them in order, large as they are. Only Bill is the worst. His legs come down from his neck and when he sits down at the table nobody can sit down at the other side. I brought them all up on 27 shillings a week.

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	Per lb. Rs.	As	Ps.
KHADI.			
Textile	0	12	9
Century	0	11	0
Jacob	0	11	9
Toyo Potdar	0	11	6
Moon	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH.			
(full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91 1/2 92 1/2	1	0	0
Century 6404-8705	1	0	0
Fazal (Mahal)	1	0	6
Pehlad	0	15	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	1	0	0
Daud Sahib	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	0	15	0
LONG CLOTH.			
(Light weight) No. 5202-5203.			
Rachael Mill	1	0	9
David	1	0	9
Moon	1	0	9
Phoenix	1	0	9
Dinshaw	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH.			
X Quality.			
Swan Finlay	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH.			
Satin Calender 34-42 In.			
Textile (Hand)	0	15	6
Spring (Merchant)	0	15	6
Century (Bugle)	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	0	15	3
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	15	3
Sakuntla	0	15	6
Manekji (Kunda)	0	14	0
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	14	9
Rachael	0	15	9
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0	14	3
Maher	0	15	3
Kachhwa	0	14	9
Moon	0	15	0
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	15	3
Textile	0	15	3
Century	0	15	3
DHOOTIES.			
7 8 9 Yards.			
Spring (Balance)	1	1	6
Jacob	1	1	3
Century	0	0	0
Moon Mill	1	1	6
3732 Moon	1	1	0
3842 Mayer	1	0	9
DHOOTIES.			
10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	1	0	6
Century	0	0	0
Jecob	1	0	3
Moon Mill	1	0	6
	Per Piece.		
1386 Tata	2	15	0
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	12	8	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	12	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	0	0	0
8383	4	12	0
3810	0	0	0
yards 120	20	8	0
9898	10	12	0
8015	0	0	0
9797	0	0	0
6300	10	12	0
44000	9	2	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	9	0	0
SALITA.			
	Per lb.		
Century	0	0	0
Spring (Merchant)	0	0	0
DUKDI.			
Yards 12-13-14.			
Kanta	0	0	0
Kohinoor	0	0	0
Phoenix	0	0	0
Framji	1	2	3

DELHI BOMB CASE

—:o:—

(Continued from page 12.)

In examination, he said that he found fragments of bombs. He could not say how many bombs there were, nor could he reconstruct them. But he could express an opinion as to their size, by comparing it with the fragments of other bombs, or by the specifications he had of bombs in his office. From the examination of the fragments it was apparent that the fragments of the shells were so grouped and arranged as to split into as many pieces as possible after explosion. The fragments themselves indicated that there must have been a loud explosion. Bombs of the nature of the one of which the fragments he examined formed a party, were capable of killing human beings and causing injuries.

COMPARING THE BOMBS.

Proceeding the witness stated that he had had the advantage of comparing the fragments with the fragments of the Maniktola, Mirzapur and Dakhneshwar bombs, which he had in his office. The fact that the bombs broke up into so many fragments showed that they had been thrown with considerable force and some of the fragments must have been propelled with considerable valocity.

In cross-examination witness stated that he had some knowledge of bombs in general, but that he had never had occasion professionally to open and examine military bombs, though he had opened one from curiosity. He gave the usual ingredients of military bombs, but could not give the exact formula of amborite or anomite, nor could he give from memory the formula of military bombs. After defining the explosives the witness said that the mixture in the cylinder of the motor car was an explosive. But according to his knowledge of law, the owners of cars were not charged under the Explosives Act.—A. P.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS

After lunch, Mr. O'Brien, brother of the previous witness was examined. He stated that he noticed something passing in front of him towards the left hand side of the House as he was sitting. As it fell it exploded. As it passed him he thought it might be a stone but, after explosion, he understood it was a bomb. After explosion there was confusion. He remained sitting and only after the second explosion he stood up and looked up. He saw Bhagat Singh with cap on. Then he dragged his mother with a view to take her away out of the house. He pointed Bhagat Singh to the police officers who had by that time arrested him as the man who threw on the Assembly. He did not know the accused before. After few days he made a statement to the police about the incident. He further stated that after arrest both the accused were searched. He saw a magazine being taken by Sergeant from the pocket of Bhagat Singh. Witness was known to the Sergeant previously. He was not asked to sign any papers in connection with the searches. At the time of search, there were as far as he could say only two police officers. The search was begun in his presence. Further, witness stated he saw Sergeant holding Bhagat Singh by one hand and his other hand was free. In the hand by which he was holding Bhagat Singh, the Sergeant had an automatic pistol which he had taken from the accused. He was told the pistol was about 5 or 6 inches long.

At this stage, Mr. Asaf Ali wished the Court to put on record that the witness was seen speaking to his brother, the previous witness, after the Court adjourned for lunch. It was recorded.

SERGEANT TERRY'S EXAMINATION.

Sergeant Terry who arrested the accused was then examined. He stated he was on duty in the Assembly on the day of incident. At 12-30 he was standing near the ladies gallery. He heard an explosion and saw smoke rising up from the floor of the house somewhere near Sir George Schuster's seat. He heard then another explosion and saw smoke rising up just below the ladies' gallery. He then heard pistol shots. After second explosion he left his place and wanted to go into the House. But he saw two men standing between the central gate and ladies gallery, one of them having a pistol in his hand. He took hold of both of them and seized the magazine from them. Witness stated both accused were dressed in khaki shorts and shirts: Bhagat Singh had bluish grey coat and Dutt also had a coat on, but neither of them had hats on.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness said he knew both O'Briens were present at the time he went to arrest the accused, but one of them was present when he began search on the accused. He stated he held the pistol which he took from the accused in his left hand. At the time he approached Bhagat Singh, he had a pistol in his right hand waving it. When accused were arrested, neither of them attempted any resistance.

Continuing, Sergeant Terry stated the Assembly met again after few minutes. He later examined the magazine and pistol which he had seized from the accused. He found in the pistol six live cartridges and in the magazine seven live rounds of cartridges. The pistol was jammed and was not in order for one of the cartridges was turned inside.

Replying to an assessor, Terry said neither of the accused were under the influence of liquor.

INSPECTOR JOHNSON'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Johnson, Inspector of Police who was on duty in the Assembly on the day of incident, was next called in. He stated he was standing close to the exit door of ladies' gallery. He saw a flash and heard an explosion. There were smokes six or seven seconds later. As he was going towards the central door, he heard another explosion and two shots. He imagined some crime was being perpetrated from the gallery. He stated Terry was on duty and was in charge of the ladies' gallery. After he heard the shots he ordered the doors to be shut up. He then saw ladies pointing towards the public gallery and shouting him to go there. Immediately he went to the central door and found Terry and the two accused. He searched them and found a magazine and leaflets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness stated Terry did not put his hand into Bhagat Singh's pocket but that he put his hand into his pocket and took out the magazine. Bhagat Singh had a felt hat on his head. He took over the pistol from Terry as he came with the accused.

Sub-Inspector Hansraj was then examined. He was on duty in the Assembly on the day of incident. After the incident, Terry sent him to the police station to report and to bring more police force.

The Court then adjourned till tomorrow.—Free Press.

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SHOULD BOYS BE TAUGHT BY WOMEN?

(BY AIR MAIL.)

LONDON, May 24.

Below are given the opinions of three prominent women educationists of Great Britain on the question "Should Boys Be Taught by Women?":

Miss Alice Woods, M.A., and a member of the Council of the Froebel Educational Institute and late principal of the Maria Grey Training College emphatically says "Yes".

But, she adds "not exclusively, any more than girls should be taught exclusively by men. In my opinion, each sex needs the influence of the other. Both boys and girls should be in close touch with each other, and with adults of the opposite sex from early life.

Many of the misfortunes of life are due to the result of misunderstandings between men and women. Exclusive masculine of feminine influence leads to a narrowness of outlook and a want of appreciation. A more complete knowledge of one another would tend to lessen the contempt not unfrequently felt by men for women and the aversion sometimes felt by women for men. If the sexes continue to be sent to different schools. I should like to see women on the staffs of our public schools for boys, and men on the staff of our girls' schools. The experiment of introducing women into our schools as teachers during the war was most successful in many cases."

Miss Kenyon, President of the National Union of Women Teachers pleads that efficiency and fitness are the chief factors to be considered and not sex. She continues:

Let us presume a new system under which all promotion must be won, irrespective of sex, and under which, therefore, a woman with superior qualifications, experience, and personality would be given the highest position of which she was capable, if she proved to be the best candidate for such, and we should find that the attitude of both the boy students and the men teachers in the schools would change.

The boys would know that they must compete very seriously with the girls in the school; they would realise by the time they left school that their sex was not going to prove an "Open Sesame" to them, but that any position they gained in life they would have to gain, not because they were men, but because they had proved their worth. They would cease to worry as to whether a man or woman teacher took them, because they would realise that the best is not a monopoly of either sex, and they would then receive, tuition from the hands of a woman in the right spirit.

The whole trend of events seems to indicate that so long as we think in terms of sex in relation to such a question as "Should Women Teach Boys"? we are guilty of confused thinking. We are suffering under the delusion that work must be valued according to sex of the worker, and not the nature of the work. We need to get away from false values and face the real issue, which is that both boys and girls must have at thir disposal the best talent that the world at any particular stage of human evolution can give them, from whichever sex it is obtainable.

To allow for one moment that women cannot teach boys is to decry one of the most valuable assets the world, possesses, i.e. Motherhood, for if a woman cannot teach and exercise a right and wholesome influence over boys neither can a mother over her sons.

Miss Agnes Dawson, who is the Oraganising Secretary of the National Union of Women Teachers, says it is all a matter of aptitude and taste, given first the necessary knowledge and training.

The present controversy comes about because men fear the competition with women in the teaching profession. Women have been in charge of the great majority of our small rural schools, where boys and girls of all ages have been taught together, and there has been no outcry against such practice. The women have been very badly paid, and have found themselves living in much isolation, and the men did not want the jobs.

During the war women entered the boys' schools in urben districts and proved themselves in the majority of cases as capable of teaching boys as they were of teaching girls: some proved themselves more efficient and more energetic at their work than men whose places they were filling, and, as a consequence, quite a large number of headmasters of boys' departments have preferred always to have some women at least on their staff. It will be said that many of these women teach on only in the lower standards, but this is not always the case.

If women can teach well either boys or girls, they should be allowed to teach them, but the practice of undercutting tempts authorities to employ women on the lower scale of salary. The National Association of Schoolmasters would find its remedy against this unfair competition in equal pay for equal work.

PROHIBITION

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Does not the cry of compulsory Prohibition raise the question whether India is really fit for self-government? Those who constantly harp on this matter say the question is religious and the religions of both the majority communities are for Prohibition. One can say with confidence that they speak without book The "Soma" ceremony of the Hindus and the Ayur Veda speak in the contrary sense.

We know the Abkari revenue system was in vogue during the Mahomedan rule in India and that it was one of the chief revenues in the times of the Peshwas. If, as is asserted their religions were for prohibition, they would not have tolerated the use of toddy or liquor in their time. In Turkey, Persia, Egypt, and some other Mahomedan Kingdoms they are still tolerated. But without entering into detailed discussion in the matter the question arises why should the majority communities ask the Government to interfere in this purely religious question and compel other communities to follow their religious opinion? These majority communities have been granted self-government in matters both religious and social and their Mahajans and Jamats are at liberty to enforce their religious and social dogmas among themselves. They can fine or excommunicate those of their community who break their religious or social customs. Why should they then instead of using their powers under the self-government they already possess ask the Government to interfere? They very often glibly talk of not begging of the Government whom they describe as Satanic and yet in this matter they are insistent mendicants. Does not this prove that they consider themselves not fit for even the limited self-government they already have and they cannot do without the help of the Satanic Government? And why should they force the other communities who do not believe in Prohibition? They have no right to lord it over the minorities in this matter, and their insistence in this matter only justifies the fear of the minorities that they will not be safe under the Swaraj rule of the Indians.

Some of the prohibitionists bring in the plea of conservation of health. That again is debatable. They cite the opinion of some so-called eminent doctors, but against them may be cited the opinions of numerous other doctors who are equally eminent if not more so. We must remember that in the whole world toddy or liquor drink is a common beverage; those against hardly number one per cent.—Yours, etc.,

M. P. MADAN.

A DADAR GRIEVANCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—The remodelling of the right and left wing of the Lady Jamshedji Road leading from the Tilak Bridge was taken on hand by the Municipality as early as 1927 and though two years have elapsed since then, the work has not been brought to a close and has been left over to a later date for reasons best known to the Municipality themselves. The once boycotted Lady Jamshedji Road has now come into prominence due to the construction of the Tilak Bridge which links up the two King Ways running parallel to the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines viz., the Parel Road and the Queen's Road-cum-Worli Cadell Road, Juhu, the summer resort of the Bombay public and especially of the well-to-do class possessing invariably motor cars, attracts many of the holiday-makers during this part of the year and those who are residing on the Parel Road side are forced to take up the left wing or the right wing of the Lady Jamshedji Road to enable them to join the Cadell Road which leads to Juhu. It is found that two-third of the portion leading from the Tilak Bridge which runs up to the Bombay Woollen Mill of the right wing of the Lady Jamshedji Road is still left incomplete and the remaining completed stretch of space will barely accommodate two cars to cross without collision but for the dexterity of the drivers. The whole adjoining side of this track is being lined with residential quarters and is also covered by 2 or 3 dangerous curves. An old resident of Dadar on returning after a lapse of years would be surprised to find that the once God-forsaken road has been turned into another Queen's road especially on holidays by the passing of unstretching line of cars with cyclists and Victoriawallas contributing their proportionate quota. Even a vigilant pedestrian will have to insure his life before attempting to cross this road, let alone the unconcerned. I have been observing that not a day passes without one accident or other caused by these transports of old and new on the passers by and one has not to wait long before he hears of accidents that have proved fatal.

Now coming to the left wing of the road, I have to remark that a space covering about 50 yeards is being levelled by concrete and the final touch of filling it up with asphalt is awaiting the decision of the Municipality, and the manholes lying within this area are thereby found in a raised condition about two or three inches above the present level of the road. This hinders the smooth running of cars and other vehicles and a slight carelessness on the part of the driver will give an invigorating shake to the occupants by the bumping of ears in addition to the damage it causes to the car itself.

When the Municipality are so very scrupulous in seeing that works in remote corners on the other side of Dadar are being carried out within a very short time, it is beyond my comprehension to conceive why they are postponing the completion of this section of the road where prompt attention is necessary for the safety of the public in general and motorists in particular. Will this be an eye-opener to the Municipality and lead to the early completion of the work before the commencement of the monsoon?—Yours etc.,

V. S. N.

Dadar May 22

PRINCIPAL'S DISAPPROVAL

—:o:—

In connection with the above article we have received the following letter from the Principal of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad:—

Sir—A letter has been sent to you by the Secretary of the Students' Union, Indian School of Mines, on behalf of the students relative to the question of their prospective employment.

The letter has been written and sent to you in the face of my expressed disapproval of such a course and I should be glad if you would kindly refrain from publishing it.—Yours etc.,

D. RENMAN,
Principal.

Dhanbad June 2.

U. S. TARIFF BILL

—:o:—

CONSIDERABLE OPPOSITION IN SENATE

NO CHANCE OF ENACMENT IN PRESENT FORM

LONDON, June 5.

Washington.—The Tariff Bill which was passed by the House of Representatives is meeting with considerable opposition in the Senate. It is rumoured that President Hoover is dissatisfied with the Bill, because it does not conform to his recommendation of "limited revision", and does too little for farmers, while attempting to do too much for everybody else. Vigorous protests against the Bill from powerful agricultural organisations of the north-west have reached White House. It seems certain that the Bill will not be enacted in its present form. President Hoover is particularly examining the proposed tariffs on shoes and sugar which he said they consider too high.—Reuter.

INDIAN-AIR-LINER

—:o:—

REACHES BAGHDAD 14 HOURS LATE

LONDON, June 5.

Baghdad.—The Indian Air-liner arrived at Baghdad on Tuesday night, 14 hours late, having flown through a dense sandstorm all the way from Bushire, and having been compelled to land at Amarah owing to shortage of petrol. It is hoped it will reach Alexandria on Wednesday night (to-day) in the scheduled time.—Reuter.

FIRST ATLANTIC FLIGHT

—:o:—

MOVE FOR PERMANENT MEMORIAL

LONDON, June 4.

Rugby.—It is understood that the announcement regarding provision of a permanent memorial of the first Atlantic flight made by Sir John Alcock and Sir Arthur Witten Brown on June 14th, 1919, will be made at a luncheon to be held next week, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the flight. It is proposed to erect obelisks at their starting point in Newfoundland and at the finishing point in Ireland and in addition, to hold, each year, on June 14th, a special anniversary of the flying event, which will epitomise the progress of aviation.—B. O. W.

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Retd. Deoghar, (S.P.)
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INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES DHANBAD

(Continued from page 6.)

is, the certificate students of this school in Mining and Geology who could boast to their credit, the highest theoretical as well as at least 4 months' tried practical training, are to go out. So far the offers received for the employment of these students are very discouraging, humiliating and disappointing. These offers do not carry with them any of the dignities and attractions promised and contained in the words of the Viceroy on the opening day of the school in December 1926.

Far from that the offers carry with them a rather ridiculous remuneration—even lower than that of the ordinary artisan in India. The plea put forward for such a poor payment in return for the services of the "picked youth of India" selected by open competition who have undergone "courses of study designed to blend practice with theory throughout" and who are given training not only on the theoretical side but are made to use their hands in the manipulation of apparatus they are going to use in their after-lives," is that the students have not got sufficient practical training and experience to be worth anything in the open market! It need not be said that this is a studied misrepresentation of facts (only one has to read the words quoted above in inverted commas to realize the truth of our statement.)

Though it is not a matter of shame to the students—who have been led to join such an institution by glittering promises—much ashamed should those feel who are individually and collectively responsible for so to say, tempting many promising men to plunge into such unpaying chasms and thus spoiling their otherwise brilliant careers.

For similar and lower qualifications possessed by Europeans and for the same post, needless to say, they are paid high salaries even in the very first instance. There is not even the iota of truth in the statement that the standard of living in the case of Europeans is higher than that of Indians but even asuming that we do not think any decent modern Indian technically qualified can maintain his position and live according to his status in life on such a miserable pittance. It is, indeed, a pity that the sons of India when they awaken to qualify themselves highly in technical vocations, should be so cruelly discouraged.

Indians had been long crying for employment and the incorporation of their activities in the superior services and for their training and employment in those industries which the foreigners, even at present, dominate. The cry could not be for long in the wilderness. Diplomacy required that their demands should be satisfied and so they gradually began to reserve a few superior services for Indians and also began to open highly efficient technical schools in almost every modern applied science. This the mere idea of opening, alarmed the foreigners and, it is alleged, they tried their best to nip this move in the bud but they miserably failed. More so was the alarm when efficient men were expected to be turned out of such institutions who of course, would naturally claim to be with foreigners in India's Industry.

Government should not in effect compel qualified Indians to work for foreign capitalists on ridiculous salaries. Of course, as can be naturally expected, no one will be willing to do so but still all have stomachs to fill and it is lowering our status before the world's eye, if we are to go in for such salaries, especially when we are so highly qualified and possess sufficiently good theoretical and practical knowledge for the proper discharge of our respective vocations.

So it is requested that the members in the Legislative bodies, the Government the press, and the public would rise up and agitate for the proper recognition and remuneration of our merit. It is, indeed a critical moment. Unless the country and the Government lend their co-operative hands to help us to solve this problem there is no future for Indian Industry.

We thank the members of legislative bodies, Government, the press and the public in anticipation of doing their best for us. In the meantime we hope and wait.

INDIA IN BRITISH ELECTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

was to make a representation to the trying magistrate at Meerut.

TORY-LIBERAL CHALLENGE.

The Tory and Liberal Press hand in glove with each other is engaged in the task of attacking the other two parties in as wild a manner as possible. Referring to Usmani, the "Star" went to the length of suggesting that

"Signor Mussolini and his fellow-dictators put in prison those who work against them. We, on the contrary, help them from prison. Shaukat Usmani is to oppose Sir John Simon in Spen Valley. Unhappily, Usmani, who is a Communist, is already in prison in India, awaiting trial for sedition. 'The trial was to have taken place next week. So a paternal Indian Government sympathising with his difficulties, has agreed to postpone it until after the election', in order that he can compose with greater ease of mind the cabled messages about the tyranny of British rule by which he hopes to oust Sir John from his seat. Could there be a more friendly or sensible arrangement? We may be the degenerate people that observers tell us we are, but there are still moments of greatness in our degeneracy." (Inner quotation mine.)

This combination of the Tory and Liberal Press has challenged Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to prove his claim that the Labour Party has no dealings with the Communists and emphasises that the events that have happened during the past few days show that the Communists are still influencing the policy of some approved Labour Party candidates. In painting their opponents as red much is being made of the manifesto recently issued by Mr. James Maxton, Chairman of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. R. Bridgeman, Secretary of the League Against Imperialism and Miss Joan Thomson, a prominent anti-Imperialist, protesting against the attitude of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress regarding the Indian Textile strike. The most interesting part of the manifesto on which the high gods are asking for the heads of the Communists and the Labourites is the significant reference that "there is no truth that the Bombay strike movement is part of a 'Communist drive to the East.' There is no Communist Party in India yet, though there must be one and one will be created. The present struggles in India are part of the great awakening of the East which neither the 'Times' nor the 'Industrial News' will stop."

THE FAMILIAR BOGEY.

This passage has stunk into the nostrils of the dispensers of wisdom who claim it to be a literal translation of the one that appeared in "International Press Correspondence", an organ of the International Communist Party published in Moscow. The "Evening News", avowedly anti-Indian, has come out with a story that the Soviet Government is concentrating upon India and is out to destroy religion. To further prejudice the minds of the electors it has warned them that the Soviet Government is half-hearted in its attempt to suppress religion, but it has not finally abandoned its idea. The Soviet Constitution, it says, guaranteed to all Soviet citizens freedom of conscience, freedom of anti-faith, freedom of religious and anti-religious propaganda, but it was recently announced at the All-Russia Union of Congress of Soviets that an attempt will be made to modify the constitution by abolishing the right to conduct religious propaganda. That being the case fear is being created that if either the Communists or the Labourites are elected to Parliament an attempt will be made to force the people to give up their religious tenets and beliefs.

In challenging Shaukat Usmani, the Northcliffe oracle cannot dismiss the "Indian revolutionaries" as contemptible. In its opinion "they have produced the epidemic of strikes and serious riots which have caused so much loss of life and distress in Bombay. It is they who are responsible for the campaign of terrorism, bomb-throwing, and incendiarism, which is now in progress in India with the aid of instructors and cash from the Soviet. If the British people were to give way to the Indian Communists, the result would be simply disastrous both for India and Great Britain. It would mean bankruptcy for numerous British firms and gravest embarrassment for British national finances."

ELECTION PLOT.

Yet, despite all the Tory and Liberal propaganda against those who are fighting the three Simon candidates, the loud speaker van conveying India's feeling against the Simon Commission has been able to gain support in the constituencies which it has visited. From day to day meetings are being held in support of India and they are exceptionally well attended. Giant posters, "India Does Not Want Simon Commission", "Who Killed Lajpat Rai?", have been posted on the official headings and the universal disapprobation of Tories and Liberals which they have caused may be considered to be a healthy sign where they are displayed.

As if all the propaganda of vilification carried on for the past few days was not enough, this Tory-Liberal combination is making one more attempt to blacken India and her well-wishers. The movements and the articles that have been appearing in the Press confirm the growing feeling that preparations are going steadily ahead in the quarters where the "Menace of the Empire" election plot is being hatched. The starting point was already made with the discovery of a revolt in India and the plot will be discovered in the next four days to provide the Tories and the Liberals with two cries on the 30th of May "Menace of the Empire" and "Orders from Moscow" to unseat Labour and Communist candidates who are sympathetic to India.

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Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

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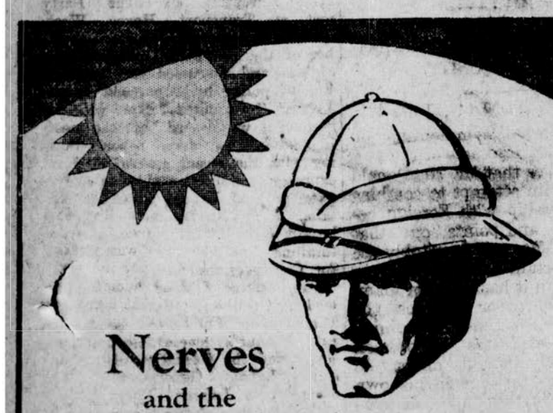

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Why should you not help your nerves to keep healthy during such times of great nervous strain—by backing up their strength with Sanatogen.

Sanatogen will give you a reserve of strength to keep healthy and energetic—because as a well-known London Physician writes:

"Sanatogen goes straight to the core of well-being, viz., the cells, and builds these up into a solid and permanent fabric of health."

Decide now to give Sanatogen a few weeks' trial. Then all symptoms of "nerviness," like headache, sleeplessness, lack of energy, etc., will soon disappear.

Buy a bottle to-day.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazars.

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

June 5.

Larantia, Fraser, Liverpool.
British Sailor, Kemp, Abadan.
Haresfield, Jones, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

June 6.

Baron Yarborough, Campbell, Calcutta.
Winaamac, Ruby, Batoum.
Hatimura, Hamming, Karachi.
Lindenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.
Baroda, Ramsay Busreh.

LOADING.

June 5.

Steamer Lumbu Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Ranpura for Australia.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Sailor for Abadan.
Steamer Neidenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Morea for London.

S S Tarantia:—The G T Co's steamer Tarantia arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S S Haresfield:—The B I S N Co's steamer Haresfield arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Hatimura:—The M M Co's steamer Hatimura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lindenfels will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Baroda will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

June 5.

S S Razmak for London: 2 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Son; 4000 cwts groundnut seeds, Birla Bros; 1 crate woollen rugs F F Campbell; 200 cwts kang grain, E Daver.

For Marseilles: 2002 cwts myrabollams, K Nathoo.

S S City of Swansea for Hull: 2000 cwts groundnut cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 15 Nos. cylinders, Grindlay and Co; 27 bales wool raw, C Ramswarup; 157 bales wool raw, D Koondanmal; 8 bales wool raw, G Sobhag Mal; 6 bales wool cutting; 25 bales cotton waste, B Mahasukhram; 25 bales cotton waste, C Piraj; 260 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal; 70 bales wool raw, Clarke and Smith; 10 bales wool raw, R Virchand; 115 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 100 bales wool raw, Textile Waste Co; 10 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 50 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co; 125 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji; 75 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala.

For Philadelphia: 177 casks goat skins, Briskey and Co.

For Marseilles: 402 cwts groundnut seeds, R Meherally and Son; 96 cwts gum Arabic, C Morarji.

For Glasgow: 5631 cwts groundnut cakes, M Bhuta and Co.

For Port Said: 5 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David.

S S Lindenfels for Hamburg: 3 pots palma rose oil, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp: 200 cwts gum Shiroz, J Meyer and Co; 125 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Aarhus: 20 bales cotton raw, K Devchand.

S S City of Corinth for Palma De Mallorca: 2 bales cow hides, D M Allahibux.

IMPORTS.

June 5.

S S Altenfels from Hamburg: 348 cases paper, 230 cases M A flag oil, 12300 bales sugar, 10 cases beer, 13 cases G C sheets, 50 cases Y M sheets, 7 cases steel ware, 50 cases mincing machine, 21 cases grinding mills, 200 cases milk, 12 cases copper sheathing, 48 cases Y M sheathing, 17 crates hollow glassware, 106 cases iron ware, 1828 plates spelter, 20 cases umbrella fitting, 22 cases cortonnages, 89 cases tubes, 10 cases varnish, 6 cases oil paint, 61 drums dyes dry, 1200 pieces aspen wood, 10 bundles cad goods, 22 cases textile machinery, 13 cases clocks, 32 cases lamps, 16 cases brushes, 173 bundles hurricane lanterns, 12 cases enamel ware, 525 cases slates, 55 cases pencils, 10 cases padlocks, 30 cases sewing machine, 24 cases tiles, 20 cases enblonz goods, 152 cases glassware, 133 cases chimneys, 12 cases Chinese blue, 247 cases chemicals, 10 cases cardboards, 41 cases steel, 18 cases printer's roller composition, 255 cases H lamp parts, 15 cases medicine, 18 rolls ropes, 8 crates, earthenware, 27 cases cutlery, 20 cases starch, 200 casks red lead, 15 cases brassware, 22 cases acetate of lead, 14 cases pumps, 24 cases tinware, 70 cases oil expeller.

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For details apply in English to—

T. V. RAGHAVACHARYALU,

[illegible]

ALL INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

—:o:—

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN WEST COAST.

10 INCHES OF RAIN IN CHERRAPUNJI.

POONA, June 5.

The monsoon continues vigorous on the West Coast and has extended over the region from Bombay Deccan to United Provinces. Yesterday's storm near Chittagong has filled up after causing further heavy rain in Arakan and Chittagong divisions. The Bay current has strengthened in Assam, Bengal and Bihar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Mysore and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces East, Central Provinces West, Kashmir and Madras southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one inch, Akyab four, Taungoo, three, Minbu two, Amherst, Myitkyina one, Cherrapunji ten, Chittagong six, Barisal, Shillong five, Silchar, Cox's Bazar three, Darjeeling two, Mymensingh one and half, Bogra, Narayanganj one, Jalpaiguri threequarters, Daltonghnj, Patna half, Hazribagh, Purnea a quarter, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Pachmarhi half, Roorkee, Hoshangabad a quarter, Cochin six, Calicut, Mercara four, Mangalore, Trivandrum two, Marmagoa one and a half, Bengal Coimbatore one, Kodaikanal, Ratnagiri threequarters, Bijapur, Mysore, and Coonoor half.

Forecast.—Decrease of rain in Arakan division and southeast Bengal, an increase in North Burma and Assam and a further extension over the region from the United Provinces to the north Deccan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue on west coast for another twenty-four hours.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity with origin about 3,200 miles away was recorded by Bombay Seismographs at 20 hours 5 minutes on Tuesday, June 4th.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been vigorous on the west coast and has extended over the region from the Bombay Deccan to the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Mysore and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces West, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, while a few falls occurred in the United Provinces West and Madras Southeast. Skies are clear in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and the west United Provinces, lightly to moderately clouded in Gujarat, the west Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in Baluchistan and the Madras Coast North, and in excess generally elsewhere.

Temperatures were above normal in the Punjab, and lower than usual in the Deccan and parts of Madras Southeast and of the east United Provinces. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 119 degs. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.t—Rainfall is likely to increase over the region from the United Provinces to the north Deccan and extend into Gujarat.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours. inches.
Cawnpore	0.03
Akola	0.02
Khandwa	0.10
Hoshangabad	0.37
Ratnagiri	0.83
Marmugao	1.60
Malegaon	0.18
Ahmednagar	0.08
Bijapur	0.63
Belgaum	1.10
Hyderabad	0.08
Bangalore	0.26
Mangalore	2.00
Calicut	4.32
Cochin	5.96
Trivandrum	2.22
Coimbatore	0.95
Bellary	0.01
Colombo	0.01'

BOMBAY.

Maximum temperature 90 degs. (1deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 78 degs. (2 degs below normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin abotit 3,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 20 hours 55 minutes yesterday (I. S. T.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 5.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 5/6//29:—Colaba Point 0.06 inches; Fort 0.20 nches; J J Hospital 0.15 inches.

Total since 1st June to date 5/6/29 Colaba Point 2.35 inches; Fort 1.61 inches; J J Hospital 0.47 inches

Total for the corresponding period of 1927: Colaba Point 0.03; Fort Nil; J J Hospital Nil.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928:—Colaba Point Nil; Fort Nil; J. J. Hospital Nil.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5/6/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32degs.F.) at 8 a.m. 29.560 inches (159 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus.033.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degree.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.3 degrees (0.5 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees (1.8 below normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 257 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.35 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 3.04 inches.

Weather Remarks: Lightning at distance.

GIRL WHO WOULD NOT UNDRESS

—:o:—

WHY A MANNEQUIN LOST A NEW JOB

This is the story of a modest mannequin.

A brilliant stage career riches, and adulation lay before her, but she turned her back on it rather than join tre army of scantily clad actresses, enlisted for the entertainment of English and American visitors, who expect to see in Paris something they cannot see at home.

Mlle. Simone Gabard is a strikingly beautiful girl, who earned her living as a dress model in an exclusive Parisian house until last year, when she was elected "Queen of Fasmon" and subsequently chosen from all the queens of beauty of various trades—elected annually in Paris—to be "Queen of Paris."

RICH OFFERINGS.

Beauty which elevates a Parisienne to such high estate has its financial side.

Business firms lavish presents on the Queens of Paris in return for photographic advertisement.

And after they have made a royal tour of the Riviera and gathered other rich offerings, they are certain of lucrative stage engagement by one of the popular theatres, where beauty and seductiveness, rather than histrionic talent, are sought for the delectation of foreign visitors, who flock to see gorgeous revues, undressed to the last limit permitted by a generous censorship.

Lovely Simone Gabard returned from her Riviera triumphs to sign a highly remunerative engagement with one of these theatres.

But when she went to rehearsals she found she was expected to wear a minimum of costume in order that her beauty be unveiled.

In a flood of tears she refused.

The management remonstrated and tried to intimidate her by telling her she was ruining her future.

But she was adamant.

"If you break your contract then you must pay the indemnity fixed by the terms," she was told.

Simone is still a poor girl, and could not pay.

So the case is to be decided by the Conseil de Prud'hommes—the Council of Wise Men—a body which arbitrates on discussions between employer and employee.

TEARS MAY WIN!

The Wise Men are sorely perplexed. They are more at home deciding disputes involving clerks or factory hands, and as they felt themselves incompetent to make a ruling on the minimum of clothing an actress should be expected to wear they appointed an expert to give an opinion.

The expert's report, which will be presented in a few days will be taken as a guide in their deliberations, but the mannequin will appear before them to defend her case, and a pretty woman's tears may quite easily play havoc with the hearts of the Wise Men, and may upset the dispassionate judgment of the expert should his rote go against Queen Simon.

HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE

—:o:—

THROWS HERSELF DOWN FROM FOURTH FLOOR

While in a state of delirium owing to high fever, Radhabai Krishnarao, a Hindu woman threw herself from the terrace on the road beneath her rooms on the fourth floor of the Hanuman Buildings, Lamington Road on Wednesday and died of shock and haemorrage from the fracture of the skull. Yeshwant, her husband giving evidence before the City Coroner stated that the deceased was suffering from high fever for the last two days. On Tuesday night he and his children slept outside the room. At about 2 a.m. on Wednesday it started raining and on going into the room of Radhabai, witness was surprised not to find her in bed.

He searched the house without success and then went to the terrace. As he got there he heard a thud and on looking down he saw Radhabai lying in a heap on the road. Witness did not suspect foul play.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in a state of delirium owing to high fever.

HEAT-SORES, RASHES & INSECT BITES

THAT itching rash, inflamed patch or 'breaking-out' of pimples may be just a local disturbance—it may be the first stage of fiery eczema or other serious disfigurement.

Be sure to treat your skin trouble, no matter how slight, with Zam-Buk. This grand balm quickly soothes, purifies and heals.

There has been a marked advance in skin treatment since the introduction of Zam-Buk, which even in most difficult cases gives wonderful results. Its success is due to the fact that Zam-Buk is a refined herbal balm, scientifically prepared in accordance with a valuable and original formula.

Zam-Buk quickly banishes pain and irritation; it frees the tissues of bad germs and poisonous matter; removes disfigurement, and grows new, healthy skin. The fine herbal extracts are readily absorbed *into* the skin, thus Zam-Buk exerts a far-reaching influence on the underlying tissues where chronic disease has its roots.

Being highly antiseptic and a real skin grower, Zam-Buk is the ideal first-aid for cuts, bruises, insect bites, scratches, burns, scalds, etc. It prevents suppuration and blood-poison.

Zam-Buk is acknowledged most successful in cases of eczema, prickly heat, Dhobies' itch, ringworm, scalp disease, ulcers, piles, abscesses, poisoned sores, bad legs, etc.

Be sure and get Zam-Buk. No crude fatty salve or ordinary ointment can possibly do your skin the same good.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Obtainable and medicine vendors everywhere sell Zam-Buk in handy size boxes at Re.1/2 or Rs. 3/8 each. Agents: Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Remfry & Co., Ltd., Bombay; Rele, Bombay; Dadha & Co., Ltd., Madras; M. G. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

Zam-Buk

THE WORLD'S GREATEST HEALER

Stimulation, Protection, and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Algeria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

FACE POWDER.

Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma

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Is growing into a healthy boyhood.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY THURSDAY JUNE 6 1929

"THROW US SOME MORE 'RED' LETTERS"

Col. Crawford's Request to a Visitor in Assembly Gallery

FURTHER HEARING OF DELHI BOMB CASE

DELHI, June 5.

Before Mr. Leonard Middleton, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, the trial of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt, the two accused in the Delhi Bomb case was resumed this morning. The usual police precautions were continued. The accused when brought into the Court repeated their cries of "Long live Revolution" and "Down with Imperialism."

A GENERAL STAMPEDE.

Mr. Lewis, the first prosecution witness for the day stated he was present in the Public Gallery on April 8th when the incident occurred. When President Patel got up to give his ruling on the Public Safety Bill he saw something black passing through the air and saw and heard an explosion. It appeared to come from his left but he did not see from where it came. Immediately afterwards, a general stampede followed and he could see nothing. He saw a second explosion at the back of the Government benches. He then realised that part of the gallery he was seated in was deserted. Turning round he saw two men standing behind him. The shorter of the two had his back to him and taking out handbills he was throwing them into the Chamber. The taller of the two had an automatic pistol which he was preparing to fix. He fired two shots; then the pistol appeared to have jammed. He then rushed back to the Gallery where, meeting two sergeants, he told them where the two culprits were. Police sergeants subsequently arrested the accused.

DIDN'T SEE BOMB-THROWING.

In cross-examination witness told Mr. Asaf Ali he believed he told the police he could identify the accused. The first explosion took place in the passage between the front benches, and the second on the near benches but he could not say if anyone was seated therein as the density of smoke obstructed his vision.

The taller of the two accused had a soft European hat. He could not say if the other accused had any head dress. His impression was that even after the second explosion most of the members of the Assembly remained in the House. His impression was that the pistol fired was not aimed at anyone. Further owing to the density of smoke and constant shifting of the members in the House below it was impossible to aim at anyone. He saw neither of the accused actually throwing the bombs. When witness was moving from his seat to the back gallery there was none between him and the accused. Witness added that he had never had any difficulty in recognising Indians whom he could make out as easily as he could do in the case of Europeans. But Mr. Lewis admitted that he gave no description of the accused to the police. Witness recollected that both the accused were wearing khaki shorts on the day of the incident. He thought the pistol had jammed because he saw Bhagat Singh trying to pull recoiling portion. He knew the principles of shooting but he was not very familiar with the details of automatic pistol.

ONLY SAID HIS BACK.

Replying to the Court witness said he saw the face of Dutt for the first time after he had been arrested by the police. Originally he only saw his back when he was throwing leaflets. It was possible that if the police had made the mistake of arresting a man similar in stature, build and clothes as Dutt he would not have detected the mistake.

Mr. Phillip deposed that he was in the Assembly when the incident took place. After the voting on the division Mr. Patel got up to give his ruling on the Public Safety Bill. Witness saw something passing through the air and dropping down like a sparrow. As it fell it exploded like a bomb. Immediately afterwards he heard a second explosion and turning round he saw one Indian firing a pistol in the air. He fired two shots and then threw the pistol on the bench behind. The second man was throwing leaflets into the House. After the first had thrown away his pistol he too started throwing leaflets into the House. In the meanwhile a police sergeant came on the spot and he asked him to arrest the accused. Witness caught hold of the bigger and taller man while the police sergeant picked up the pistol and arrested the second accused. Neither of the accused offered any resistance. Subsequently six policemen came on the spot and took charge of the accused.

COL. CRAWFORD CALLS FOR "RED" LETTERS.

In the cross-examination witness stated he saw no one throwing bombs. Everyone was moving in the House but if he knew anyone he could have picked him out and he recognised Col. Crawford after the explosion. Witness himself was looking at the accused firing a pistol. He could not swear if it was aimed at anyone although it was a bit inclined downward. When the sergeant came Bhagat Singh had no pistol in his hand nor a hat on. Witness also threw some "Red" leaflets down in the House as Col. Crawford shouted: "Are there any more papers up there; if so throw them down". Just as the witness was leaving the accused in the gallery, the bigger of the two, held up his hands and said: "Search me." There were many others when the accused was searched. Mr. Phillip added that since the day of the occurrance he had never been summoned by the police. He identified the accused.

EXPLOSIVE EXPERT IN WITNESS BOX.

Dr. Robson, Chief Inspector of Explosives, Calcutta, stated that he was asked by the Central Intelligence Bureau to examine from the chemical point of view the fragments of bombs received from the Legislative Assembly, and to find out the nature of the mechanism of those bombs. He found that the charge contained in the bombs was a mixture of potassium chlorate and picric acid, but he could not say in what proportion the two ingredients were mixed. Each bomb was capable of holding 3-4 to four ounces. Both bombs were fitted with a striker or trigger. The striker was held by a catch in each bomb and placed under strain by means of a strip of rubber. This strip of rubber was probably meant to pass down the serration shell of the bomb and round the head of the screw plug. The base of the bomb had a hole ¼ inch in diameter. The bomb was of cast iron. There was no evidence to show exactly how the bombs were fired. He could only imagine that they were fired through the hole in the base, and that the firea was led into the charge by instantaneous fuse of some sort probably of gun cotton, which connected with the detonating cap made of a mixture of substances like potassium chloride, red phosphorus and sulphide of arsenic) and placed in such a position on the base of the bomb that when the striker was released it would fire and explode the bomb.

WHY MORE DAMAGE WASN'T DONE.

On examination of the fragments of the bombs, it was found that the bombs has detonated perfectly andthe shells had split up into as many fragments as possible. Considering the design of the bomb, it was a mystery to him why more damage was not done. He could only imagine that the charge did not fully explode owing to the ingredients not having been mixed in proper ratio, or full strength. Further probably its force had been exhausted in breaking the shell. He felt that the bombs by their design and nature could not have been manufactured for anything else but to kill people.

(Continued on page 8.)

MINTO PARK SITE

—:o:—

Why Govt. Refused to Congress

LAHORE, June 2.

The following is the relevant portion of the letter of the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government to Mr. F. H. Puckle, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, on the subject of the use of the Minto Park for the forthcoming session of the Congress:—

"I am desired to request you to inform the members of the Congress Committee who approached in the matter that Government has considered their request for the allotment of a site in the Minto Park for the next annual meeting of the Congress and for possession to be given from September next so that they may have time to prepare a pandal, etc. An application of a similar nature has also been received from another political body which estimates that it will have to provide for a gathering of 30,000 people. After giving careful consideration to these requests, Government has come to the conclusion that it will be unfair to deprive the large number of people who use the greater portion of the Park for purposes of recreation of the amenities of the Park, particularly during the Christmas holidays: while the remaining corner of the Park adjoins the drinking water supply station of Lahore city and a large gathering on this site would obviously be undesirable in the interests of public health. You should, however, inform the members of the Congress Committee that if they desire to make enquiries about other sites which may appear possible from considerations of space and sanitary requirements, you would be prepared to discuss alternatives with them."—Free Press.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

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(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 1st June '29 280,000.

Transfer from Paper currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury: Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 1st June, '29 1,500,000.

Total remittances from 1st April, 1929 to 1st June '29 1,780,000.

RUMANIAN COUNSELLOR FINED FOR ASSAULT

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.

Bukharest.—M. Stoica has been fined about twelve shillings for assaulting Principal Antoine Bibesco.

(Note:—A Bukharest message of 1st December, 1928, announced that according to a semi-official statement, Prince Antoine Bibesco, the Rumanian Minister at Madrid, and M. Stoica, the Rumanian Counsellor at Legation, figured in a painful scene at the office of the Prime Minister's Department, when M. Stoica assaulted Prince A. Bibesco as a result of personal dispute.)

POONA MUSLIM STUDENTS

—:o:—

12 SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED

The Scholarship Committee of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Education Conference has decided to award for the nelt year twelve scholarships of ten rupees each and one of five to poor students from all parts of the Presidency including three girls and three Arabic students.—A. P.

FORWARD PUBLISHING LTD.

—:o:—

COMPULSORY WINDING UP ORDER

CALCUTTA, June 5.

Justice Buckland has passed an order for compulsory winding up in the matter of the Forward Publishing Limited on the application of certain officers of the East Indian Railway, who are creditors of the Forward Publishing Limited, on the ground that the Company is unable to pay its debts. The Provisional Liquidator was appointed Official Liquidator. The matter will be further heard on Monday next regarding the powers of the Liquidator.—A. P.

FRESH ERRUPTION OF VESUVIUS

—:o:—

HAMLET DESTROYED

FIERY STEAM 90 FEET WIDE

LONDON, June 5.

Naples.—A fresh erruption of Vesuvius is assuming serious proportions. Lava has destroyed a hamlet at Barre. It is a fiery stream 90 feet wide and 8 feet high and is advancing towards Terzigno at a speed of 120 feet an hour. Villagers are ready to evacuate houses.

LAVA SOLIDIFIES.

(Later).—Following a series of vigorous explosions producing a column of smoke three miles high, the eruption of Vesuvius has begun to wane and lava has commenced to solidify.—Reuter.

JAPANESE STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE

—:o:—

VESSELS HURRY FOR HELP

LONDON, June 5.

Tokio.—The steamer "Ugomaru" carrying 700 men and women passengers, mainly Russians from Vladivostock to Kamchatka, is reported to have been destroyed by fire. Other vessels are hurrying to the scene of the disaster. No details are yet available.—Reuter.

WATER FAMINE IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

DR. SAPRU INDICTS LOCAL BOARD

ALLAHABAD, June 5.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has written a letter to the local press making a strong indictment against the Allahabad Municipal Board's deficient water-supply and emphasising that water famine in Allahabad is such a serious scandal that no Ministry of Local Self-Government can or might afford to be indifferent to it and it can be no solace to the rate-payer that the Government may call for an explanation from the Board. The time has come, says Sir Tej Bahadur, when Government should take courage in its hands and suspend the Board and set right its affairs.—A. P.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SUBSIDIES

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, June 5.

The cholera epidemic seems to have considerably subsided now. The number of deaths for the week ending June 2nd is 103. For the week ended May 26 it was 173. Hospital admissions decreased considerably. It is expected that once rains have set in there will be further decline and the epidemic will practically disappear by the end of the month. —A. P.

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NON-BRAHMIN CHANGE COLOUR

—:o:—

BOMBAY PARTY'S NEW OUTLOOK

TO BE CHAMPIONS OF PEASANTS

POONA, June 5.

Drastic changes in the policy of the Non-Brahmin Party, Bombay, are understood to have been proposed by Mr. Javalkar, Secretary of the Party, in the course of a representation to the President of the Party, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister, Bombay Government. Mr. Javalkar suggests that the Party should shed its communalist appellation and should be called "The Peasants' Party" with Dominion Status "for the present" as its goal. It is also proposed that the cordinal principle for which the Party should work should be the protection of agriculturist India from social, religious and economic exploitation by Mullahs, Moulvies, priests or usurers and anyone accepting this principle, even if he be a Brahmin, should be admitted to its membership.—A. P.

BLINDED BY SUN'S RAYS

—:o:—

Mishap to "World Teacher"

LONDON, June 5.

Ojai (California).—While driving a car, J. Krishnamurthi, who is attending the Summer Assembly of the Theosophists here was blinded by the rays of the setting sun and crashed into another vehicle and cut his face. —Reuter.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FESTIVAL

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.

New York.—The American public are very much interested in the British Commonwealth festival which opened on the 3rd instant under the auspices of the representatives of Dominions and India week. The programme comprises lectures on life and customs in the British Empire accompanied by films, music and dancing.—Reuter.

THE DERBY

(Continued from page 1.)

Exchange Derby Sweep, thus winning £125,000.—Reuter.

CAPE TOWN CLERK'S LUCK

—:o:—

LONDON, June 5.

Capetown.—Mr. B. Butler, who is a clerk in a motor company at Cudtsboorn, Cape Province, drew one of "Trigo" tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweep. Major Wail of Johannesburg drew one of "Brienz" tickets in Calcutta Sweep.—Reuter.

LONDON JEW'S DOUBLE WIN

LONDON, June 5.

Mr. G. L. Brill, outfitter residing in Leeds, aged 26, and recently married, has won the second prize in the Calcutta Derby Sweep, which is worth nearly £100,000. It is believed that he has sold half of "Walker Gay" ticket to the London Syndicate for £5,000. Mr. Brill is connected with various local Jewish organisations.—Reuter.

PREVIOUS DERBY WINNERS

The first race for the Derby was run in 1780. The distance of the course at Epsom is 1 mile 4 furlongs 99 yards though owing to the war it was run in 1915 and the three following years over the Suffolk Stakes course (1-1|2 miles) at Newmarket. The record time for the race was made by Call Boy in 1927 when the distance was covered by the winner in 2 minutes 34-2|5 seconds, beating Captain Cuttle's record by 1|5 second. The following is a list of the winners since:—

1900	Prince of Wales' Diamond Jubilee.
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyobski.
1902	Mr. J. Gubbin's Ard Patrick.
1903	Sir J. Miller's Rock Sand.
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's St. Amant.
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero.
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint.
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby.
1908	Shev. Ginistelli's Signorinetta.
1909	King Edward VII's Minoru.
1910	Mr. "Fairlie's" Lemberg.
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's Sunstar.
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's Tagalie.
1913	(a) Mr. A. F. Cunliff's Aboyeur.
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.
1915	(*) Mr. M. S. Joel's Pommern.
1916	(*) Mr. E. Hulton's Fifinella.
1917	(*) Mr. Failie's Gay Crusader.
1918	(*) Lady J. Douglas's Gainborough.
1919	Lord Glanley's Grand Parade.
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop.
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist.
1922	Sir James Buchanan's Capt. Cuttle.
1923	Mr. Ben Dish's Papyrus.
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino.
1925	Mr. H. Morris's Manna.
1926	Lord Woollavington's Coronach.
1927	Mr. F. Curzen's Call Boy.
1928	Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's Helstead.

(a) Craganour came in first, but was disqualified.

(*) Run at Newmarket.

BOYCOTT OF SCHOOLS DECLARED

Volunteers to Commence Picketing from Monday

CITIZENS' GESTURE TO PRINCIPAL'S CHALLENGE

AHMEDABAD, June 5.

One of the three schools which increased the fees, which is a proprietory institution, has offered not to increase the fees and even to reduce them if a Committee of the citizens are ready to finance the school.

Mr. Dolatram Shah, ex-President of the Municipality presiding at a public meeting last night offered to give Rs. two lakhs if the school submitted its past accounts for scrutiny.

Regarding the offer of the other two schools to accept arbitration if the arbitrators shouldered the financial responsibility of the schools, the Secretary of the Youth League has stated that no such Arbitration Board can be appointed as the time limit given at Sunday's meeting has expired.

The boycott against the three schools has been declared and volunteers are being enlisted to picket the schools when they open on Monday next.—A. P.

MR. MACDONALD SEES KING

(Continued from page 1.)

ships connected with widows' pensions orphans' pensions and oldage pensions and unemployment insurance.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SECOND FINANCE BILL

—:o:—

WILL LABOUR GOVT. PROCEED WITH IT?

LONDON, June 5.

When the New Parliament meets, the Chancellor of Exchequer will have to decide whether to proceed with Mr. Churchill's second Finance Bill containing some of the most contentious features of his Budget including the levy of duty on bookmakers' telephones and the imposition of the totalisator duty.—Reuter.

IMPORTANCE OF INDIA OFFICE

—:o:—

"TIMES" ON LABOUR'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY

LONDON, June 5.

"The Times" commenting on the published forecasts of the new Cabinet hopes that Mr. MacDonald will not again attempt to combine he Premiership with Foreign Secretaryship and points out that the India Office will inevitably be more important for the next year or two than it has been for many years. The paper stresses the importance of the Dominion Office and expresses the opinion that Mr. MacDonald might do worse than take it in his own charge, delegating the detailed work to the Lord President of the Council and thus stereotyping the existing method of direct correspondence between the Prime Ministers of the Empire. The paper says that with regard to the India Office Labour has a great opportunty; but also runs the risk of a great disaster. It is of the utmost consequence that the next Secretary of State for India should be neither a doctrinaire nor an ignoramus. He should be one of the most courageous, level-headed and open-minded men the party can provide.—Reuter.

HALF AN HOUR AUDIENCE WITH KING

—:o:—

NEW GOVT. BY END OF THIS WEEK

LONDON, June 4.

Rugby.—Mr. Baldwin, the Conservative Premier, tendered his resignation of Government to the King in His Majesty's bedroom at Windsor Castle this morning. The King has accepted his resignation. The audience lasted little more than half an hour.

Early this afternoon, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Labour leader, received summons to see His Majesty. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald will go to Windsor Castle tomorrow, it being thought inadvisable that the King should bear the strain of the second interview today. Mr. MacDonald will be prepared to accept the invitation to form a Ministry and by the end of this week it is expected the Labour Government will be installed for the second time in British history. Considerable progress, it is stated, has already been made by Mr. MacDonald with the selection of Labour Ministers.

The result of Election in Orkney and Sethland divisions was announced to-day. Sir Robert Hamilton (Liberal) has been elected by 8,256 votes against Conservative 5,404 No Chance.

POSITION OF PARTIES.

The state of the parties now is: Labour 288; Conservatives 255; Liberals 58; others 8.

Of 615 seats, six remain to be filled.—B. O. W.

GENERAL LINE OF POLICY DISCUSSED

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LONDON, June 5.

While Mr. MacDonald was having an audience with the King the National Executive of Laour Party met at Transport House, Westminster, Mr. Herbert Morrison, member of the House of Commons, presiding, and discussed the general line of policy to be pursued by the Labour Government, after which a statement was issued that the meeting, having considered reports dealing with the recent general election, expressed satisfaction that an aggregate poll of Labour in Great Britain, excluding Ireland, was the largest of poll of the three parties, totalling 8,317,000 against 8,182,000 for Conservatives.

The meeting decided to open immediately the "Great Victory" Thanksgiving Fund to commemorate Labour's general election successes and the formation of the second Labour Government" for carrying on Labour Party's work and strengthening its organisation in readiness for the next general election and inviting all sections of the Labour movement to contribute to it, pointing out that Labour had had to conduct recent election with very restricted financial resources, all of which had been consumed.—Reuter.

CHICAGO GRAIN PRICES

—:o:—

MONDAY'S SENSATIONAL SPURT REPEATED

LONDON, June 5.

Chicago.—Grain prices repeated the Monday's sensational spurt following the news from Washington that leaders of the Congress favoured the immediate appropriation of 500 million dollars for stabilisation of agriculture. Wheat closed at 9-1|2 cents per bushel above the season's low mark reached on 1st June.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The total number of unemployed on May 27th was 1,132,300. This is 27,638 more than on May 13.—B. O. W.

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